

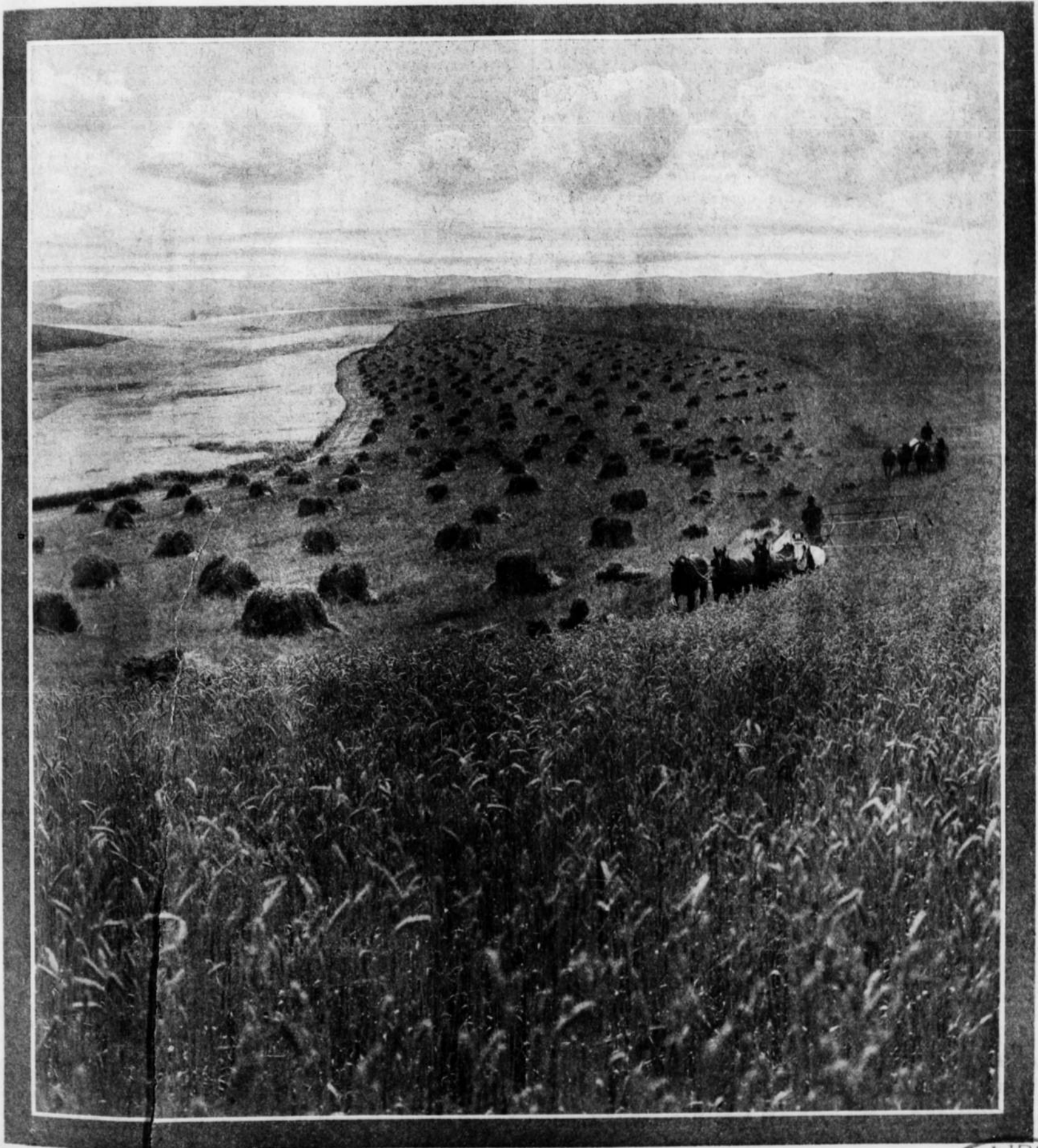
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

August 27, 1924



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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

#### The Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer.

25. In March, 1915, the executive urged the Dominion government to make advances to farmers in drought-stricken areas; but

26. The association did not stop here. It went into the potato-business by way of supplying the people with cheap food. By this action the S.G.G.A. brought down the price of potatoes in the dried-out areas from \$1.75 to 80c per bushel, and saved the people nearly \$100,000 on potatoes sold by the association alone. A real "life saver."

27. The S.G.G.A. was the organization which secured special seed grain rates from the railway companies, not only for members, but for every farmer in the province, on production of a certificate signed by the local secretary and the central secretary of the association.

This concession has saved each year to farmers many times the entire revenue of the Central office. A real worth-while effort.

28. In 1916 hail losses were enormous, and the Hail Insurance Commission could not pay its way. The S.G.G.A. helped to devise means to put the commission on a more satisfactory financial basis.

That was an awful bump to those who were hauled out. Thanks partly to the S.G.G.A., it is not very likely to be repeated.

29. An attempt was made in 1915 to make local bodies of farmers liable under the Transient Traders Act.

This attempt was defeated by the S.G.G.A., which took action through the courts in the case of Hafford Village vs. J. E. Gilders.

30. In 1916 the S.G.G.A. protested strongly to the Board of Grain Commissioners against line elevator companies claiming ownership of grain stored by farmers.

Up to 1916 your grain wasn't yours; since 1916 it is. Thank the S.G.G.A. for this.

(To be continued.)

#### Help for the Unfortunates

The S.G.G.A. realizes the condition in which many of its members will find themselves during the coming winter as a result of the crop failures all over the province this year, and, as a result of a joint meeting of the Women's Section and Central executives, held on August 16, definite plans have been made to help those in the dried-out areas. This is a splendid opportunity to show the value of organization, and the executive are hoping that all those members who are in more fortunate circumstances will come to the aid of their less favored fellow-members. The following letter has been sent to the secretaries of both locals and Women's Sections all over the province:

"At a joint meeting of the Women's Section and Central executives held on August 16, crop and financial conditions were fully discussed. The members felt that something must be done to relieve those who would be in need of even the necessities of life during the coming winter, and the following resolutions were, therefore, passed by the Women's Section and approved by the Central executive:

"1. That we establish a relief fund for immediate use in rural districts for G.G.A. members with the view of later making this fund permanent.

"2. That a request be sent to all our locals and Women's Sections for donations of clothing; the same to be sent to Central office and to be distributed from there to needy cases.

"This letter is being sent out to all our members, to ask that all of you who are able will make contributions of money and clothing to assist those of our members who are in need. Times like this should develop a spirit of mutual aid, and we are looking forward

to your co-operation with Central along this line.

"Contributions of money and clothing will be received at Central office. We should like to recommend that all clothing be laundered before sent, in order to facilitate work at the office.

"We know that those of you who can, will respond generously, and trust that we may, in that way, at least help to show those whose outlook is at present gloomy, that every cloud has its silver lining, and to assist them to tide over the present time with hope for a more prosperous future."

#### Farmers' Problems

A fine crowd of farm men and women turned out at Strathmore school, on August 7, to hear Geo. F. Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, discuss the problems confronting the farmers at the present time, and the need for organized effort to overcome them.

Mr. Edwards gave to the meeting a full account of the wheat pool situation right from its inception up to the present time, and showed that it was in a large measure due to the strenuous efforts exerted by the S.G.G.A. that the pool had been successfully established.

He also outlined a few of the many other activities in which the association had been engaged and actual results brought about by the concentrated efforts of the united farmers through the S.G.G.A.

Mr. Edwards, in speaking of the other farmers' organization in the province, held out the hope and belief that, in the near future, the two organizations would find common ground and combine their forces in one unit.

By his sincerity, sound reasoning and hopeful outlook, Mr. Edwards made a great impression and put new life and confidence into the local members.

Other speakers on the program were: Mrs. W. Fowlie, of Radisson, director, Women's Section, District No. 11, and A. H. Longton, of Forest Bank local.

Mrs. Fowlie gave an account of the activities of the Women's Section, and urged the women to accept their responsibilities in the shaping of the future conditions of life in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Longton discussed co-operation.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, and a resolution expressing confidence in the association presented, to which the audience readily and heartily responded.

### Manitoba

#### Hazelridge U.F.W.M.

The Women's Section of the U.F.M. at Hazelridge has again re-organized. It has drafted an interesting program and confidently expects to go forward to greater accomplishments during the coming year. Community interests will be promoted in every way possible, while at the same time the work of the organized farm movement will be effectively kept before the people.

#### McDonald District News

Mrs. Loree, district director for McDonald Constituency, writes in part, as follows: "Our women's sections are very much alive, and where we have no separate sections, the women are working very strongly with the men. If we could get all the women in these locals to join up, I think they would accomplish more by organizing programs of their own."

"Owing to the busy season, and lack of funds, little more will be attempted in the way of organization until the fall months."

#### Neepawa Board Makes Plans

The Neepawa District Board met recently, and discussed plans for their fall convention, and arranged tentative plans for the fall campaign. Every local will be visited and organized for personal canvass. The Central office will co-operate in every way possible, and supply speakers for these meetings.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

August 27, 1924

No. 35



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Pool Elevator Agreement

The contract between the Manitoba Wheat Pool and the elevator companies was completed last week and ready for signature when The Guide went to press on Saturday. It is understood that the rate of 1½ cents a bushel elevator charges, on wheat special binned or stored to grade, which was in force between the Alberta pool and the elevator companies on last season's crop is being continued this year, but the commission for special services, insur-

and C. H. Burnell, secretary, the three officials being presidents of the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba pools respectively. Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general of Alberta, who has given a great deal of time and attention to the creation of the inter-provincial selling agency, was appointed general counsel to the agency, a posi-



A. J. McPhail  
President



H. W. Wood,  
Vice-President



Colin Burnell,  
Secretary

At a meeting held in Regina on August 21, the above were elected officers of the Canadian Wheat Producers Limited, which is the central selling agency for the wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

ing, inspecting and financing initial payments, has been reduced from one cent to three-quarters of a cent, making the total elevator charge per bushel 2½ cents instead of 2¾ as under the Alberta agreement last year.

On less than ear-load lots a charge of 5½ cents a bushel will be made on grades No. 1, 2, 3 Northern, the spread on lower grades not to exceed 6 cents a bushel. The pool officials state that last year the spread on street wheat in Manitoba ran all the way from 8 to 21 cents a bushel, so that the contract rates represent a considerable saving to the shareholders of the pool.

Pool shareholders are not compelled to ship through the elevators. They may as now ship over the loading platforms and thus save the elevator charges of 2½ cents a bushel. In such cases the shipper will receive the initial payment from the pool office. When grain is shipped through the elevators the initial payment will be made by the elevators and charged to the pool. The agreement is for three years.

Arrangements for financing have been completed, the banks agreeing to a \$25,000,000 line of credit and without any external guarantee. The initial payment on this year's crop will be \$1.00 per bushel.

## Selling Agency Officers

Officers for the inter-provincial selling agency of the three wheat pools were elected at a meeting of the directors of the agency at Regina, on August 21. A. J. McPhail was elected president; H. W. Wood, vice-president,

tion which will not make necessary his resignation from the Alberta government. D. L. Smith and Chester H. Elliott, were appointed eastern and western sales agents respectively, moving up from the Alberta pool, whose wheat they handled last year.

## Sask. Economic Conference

The Permanent Economic Board of Saskatchewan convened for its first session in the Farmers' Building, Regina, August 19 and 20, the following members being present: W. H. Thomson, Bankers' Association; H. W. Givins, Mortgage Association; W. E. Stokes, Labor Union; Mrs. T. V. Hanway, Women's Labor League; Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan Government; J. H. Craig, Retail Merchants' Association; Geo. F. Edwards, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Dr. W. W. Swanson, Saskatchewan University; Jas. Strathdee, Wholesalers' Association; G. H. Williams, Farmers' Union of Canada. A temporary executive was elected, consisting of Geo. F. Edwards, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, chairman; G. H. Williams, Farmers' Union of Canada, secretary; W. E. Stokes, Labor Union; H. W. Givins, Mortgage Association; and Mrs. Ida McNeal, Women's Section, S.G.G.A. A constitutional committee, consisting of Dr. W. W. Swanson, W. E. Stokes and Mrs. Ida McNeal was selected to draw up a constitution and by-laws to govern the future sittings of the board.

## Debt Adjustments

The Economic Board went thoroughly into the question of the adjustment of debts, not only the adjustment of farmers' debts, but the adjustment of debts as between any creditor and debtor. A great deal of appreciation was expressed on the part of both the creditor and debtor of the work which is being carried on by the Debt Adjustment Bureau at Regina, Mr. Hamilton reporting that many farmers in the province had taken advantage of the act in this manner, and, in a great majority of cases, a very satisfactory settle-

and an investigational committee was also appointed whose duty it will be to enquire into the question of mixed farming, it being realized by all members of the board that the problem of mixed farming did not consist so much in the farmer being willing to enter into mixed farming as it did in finding markets for this produce.

## Railway Development

In discussing the Hudson Bay railroad, the Economic Board supported the stand which they took previously on this question in the May conference, feeling that any venture which had justified the expenditure which the Hudson Bay Railway has already absorbed most certainly should be completed.

In discussing the transportation problem of Western Canada, the Economic Board felt very strongly the action of the Senate in vetoing a great many of the branch lines bills. The following resolution was passed unanimously in connection therewith: "That the Saskatchewan Economic Board express appreciation of the action of the federal government in carrying forward the program of building certain branch lines in Saskatchewan, but deplore that such program was seriously curtailed by the Senate. We urge upon the government the completion of the program at the earliest possible date. We are further resolved that our first duty lies in protecting the interests of the settlers who have taken up their present holdings in good faith."

## Financing the Farmer

A great deal of the time of the board was taken up with a discussion of financial conditions. The financiers at present on the board were of the opinion that the economic reconstruction of Western Canada depended, to a great extent, on the available supply of money which could be drawn on to further finance agriculture.

It was considered by the board that some form of federal rural credit was necessary to take care of credits between short term, which could be taken care of by the banks, and long-term mortgage loans. The agricultural representatives on the board, although agreeing in part with the view of the financial people, were somewhat of the opinion that, in order to solve the problem of financing agriculture, it would be necessary, in some manner, to readjust

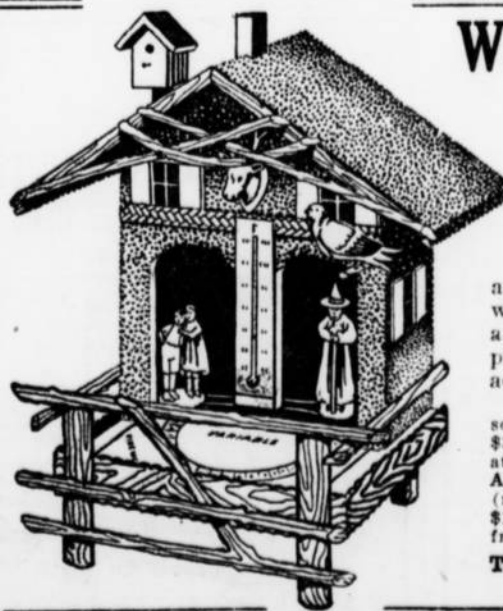
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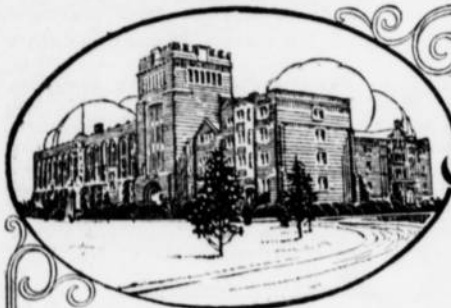
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## The Wonder of the Radio

An Explanation of Electrons—How Vibrations Are Set Up in Ether

By W. B. Cartmel

IN a series of articles, we are going to give a description of the way in which radio brings to us concerts and lectures, and describe the simpler kinds of receiving sets, the methods of connecting them to the antenna and so forth, so that with these instructions it will be easy for anyone to connect up a set which they have purchased, or even to make a set themselves if they are so inclined which will give them very good results.

Electricity itself is one of the greatest wonders of nature, and has proved so interesting to man that the greatest efforts have been made by scientists to find out about it. Radio is evidently far more difficult to understand than the flow of electricity in wires, but both of these things are pretty well understood today. Until recently the flow of electricity in wires was very mysterious, but now we know that it is the flow of actual material particles. These particles are called electrons. This word need not frighten us simply because it is a new word, for it is really simpler than the word "electricity" with which we have been familiar so long. Electrons are the tiny particles which constitute electricity. When electricity flows through a wire, these electrons move along the wire and a flow of electricity is a flow of electrons. Metallic wires like all other substances are not really as solid as they seem to be to our eyes, but if we could see fine enough we would find that they are full of pores; in fact they are made up of tiny particles or atoms with a very appreciable space in between each atom. When electricity flows, there is a flow of electrons within the wire, the electrons flowing through the space in between the atoms. We all know that when large currents of electricity flow through a fine wire that they heat it. This is what takes place in an ordinary electric lamp, where a considerable quantity of electricity (millions of electrons) flowing through a very fine wire heat it up, because in flowing through such a fine wire they bump into the atoms and it is the bumping of the electrons against the atoms as they flow through the wires which causes it to heat up.

We shall see that a knowledge of electrons plays a great part in the understanding of radio so that if you will bear in mind this one thought that electrons and electricity are the same thing, you will be well prepared to understand how messages come through by radio. Electricity as previously stated consists of very minute particles, actual material particles, and a flow of electricity in a wire consists of a flow of these electrons through the wire in somewhat the same way as the flow of water through a pipe consists of a flow of the particles of water through the pipe. Consider for instance an electric battery, such as the ordinary dry cell which consists of a zinc container within which is a carbon block surrounded by chemicals. These chemicals act on one another and give out particles of electricity which flow into the zinc. If the zinc is connected to the carbon by a wire the particles of electricity on or within the zinc flow through the wire to the carbon terminal of the battery, and are absorbed in the chemicals of the battery. It is not to be understood, however, that substances like sal-ammoniac, etc., which constitute the chemicals in a dry cell are the only substances that contain electrons. The atoms of all substances are made up of electrons. All electricity is the same, it is all a flow of electrons. A lightning crash is a sudden violent rush of a large mass of electrons.

### How Sound Travels

Electricity may, however, by means of powerful electric machines be made to jump across considerable air gaps, as for instance, five or six inches, although in the case of very powerful machines, such as spark coils, it has been found possible to make electricity jump across a space of several feet. Longer distances are covered in nature, where lightning discharges jump across a very

considerable space. Even this, however, would not be sufficient to account for radio transmission, which takes place in some instances, over a distance of several thousand miles. How, then, is this accomplished? The answer is by waves in the ether. Consider the case of a transmitting and receiving aerial. We run a wire up into the air at the transmitting station and a similar one at the receiving station and the message goes across by means of waves. The transmission from one aerial to another by means of waves is quite similar to the transmission of sound, the difference being that in the case of sound the waves are transmitted through the air, while in the case of radio the waves go through a very mysterious substance which we call the ether. When we speak or ring a bell, or make a sound in any other way we cause the air to vibrate, and these vibrations travel outwards through the air just as when a stone is dropped into the centre of a pond, vibrations are set up which travel outwards towards the edge of the pond, in ever widening circles. In the case of sound, spherical waves, consisting of condensations and rarefactions of air, spread outward from the source of the sound, ultimately reaching the point where they are heard. This conception of air vibrations will help us to understand vibrations in the ether, but we must remember that the ether is a much more subtle medium than air.

### Characteristics of Ether

Let me try and give you some conception of the ether. First consider the air. Air surrounds the earth to a distance of about 37 miles. Beyond this, space is devoid of air, so that between us and the sun and between us and the planets and the fixed stars there is an almost perfect vacuum. Now all this space is filled with a substance capable of transmitting vibrations.

Light and heat come to us from the sun, through this vacuum space, being transmitted through the ether by means of vibrations. It is this same ether which transmits radio waves, in fact the word "radio" comes from radiation. We speak of radiant energy in the form of light and heat coming to us from the sun, and we speak also of radio-telephony, or more briefly "radio" because waves are radiated by the antenna into the ether just as light and radiant heat are given out to the ether in the form of waves which thus bring the light and radiant heat to our earth without which we would die, and all vegetation and all living creatures on the earth would perish. The ether exists not only in the space between our earth and the sun but it's everywhere. When I move my hand through the air, the air must move out of the way to make room for my hand, but the ether passes through my hand like water through a sieve. It is not only invisible like air, but there is no way in which it comes within the scope of our senses, except by virtue of its property of being acted on by electrons, which are capable of setting up vibrations in it. These vibrations cannot, however, be set up by ordinary vibrating bodies as sounds are set up in air. The only way we know in which these vibrations can be set up is by means of electrons. These waves we call electro-magnetic waves. When electrons move, either by flowing through a conductor or by jumping from one body to another through the air, they set the ether in motion

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 27, 1924

## Mr. King Too Conservative

Premier King has recently been making a speaking tour in Ontario, and is evidently trying out on the public his proposal to curb the powers of the Senate. He is keeping strictly away from the question of Senate reform which has been one of the pre-election fundamentals of Liberalism for the past generation, and is treading only the safe and sane constitutional grounds. He is following closely the procedure in Britain when the House of Lords was deprived of its veto powers. Apparently Mr. King is not very sure that the people of Ontario want the venerable body even to be shorn of any of its autocratic powers. At Rondeau, Ont., on August 19, he was reported as saying:

In our effort to secure the will of the people through the elected chamber, we intend to proceed with all due regard to the aims the past framers of legislation had in mind in establishing the second chamber. It has its duties and obligations in relation to the rights of the different provinces, and any step we take will be with due regard to what the fathers of Confederation had in mind when they established the Senate as one of the bodies to be concerned with legislation, but I do believe the people will expect a Liberal government to see that the machinery of government is so arranged as to make possible the will of the people to prevail in those great measures, which are of vast concern to the people as a whole.

The Senate has its place in the constitution of our country. I believe, as the franchise becomes wider and the questions with which we have to deal become more and more questions affecting large principles, and the machinery of government becomes more and more democratic, there is possibly even a special reason in keeping a second chamber, but I think it is all-important that, in regard to certain classes of measures which have to do with reforms, it is essential that means should be found of preventing the second chamber from blocking the will of the people.

We intend to see that the second chamber is not made an instrument for defeating the will of the Commons. The English people, who are as conservative as any in the world, came to the conclusion that that was not the way government should be carried on, and resolved to amend the constitution and put through a reform which today is part of their established order of government by which, after a measure has been enacted by the Commons on more than two occasions, it should become the law, even if defeated in the second chamber.

There will be no objection in this part of Canada at least to Mr. King's proposal that the House of Commons and not the Senate must be the boss. But in order to accomplish even this objective the British Parliament must pass an amendment to the B.N.A. Act. No doubt the Senate will vigorously oppose any curtailment of its powers and the Conservative party may be relied upon to support the Senate. This will make it a party question and probably the British parliament will take no action until a general election is held in Canada in which the Senate question will be one of the issues.

Under the circumstances, Mr. King has an admirable opportunity to make a first-class issue of one of the real fundamental principles of true Liberalism, namely, Senate reform, or in other words, reconstruction of the upper chamber so that it will be a really useful and valuable part of our legislative machinery. In the last issue and the present issue of The Guide, are articles describing the second chambers in the British Empire and other parts of the world. Excepting in Italy it is impossible to find anything like the Canadian Senate, responsible to nobody, exercising autocratic powers and by its very nature practically useless as a legislative chamber. Surely Mr. King does not seriously

propose to confine his efforts to curbing the veto powers of the senate. Now that he has put his hand to the plow he should make a reasonable effort to fulfil another of those planks in the Liberal platform that have been deliberately ignored for more than 30 years. If as premier of Canada, he continues to appoint political friends, worn-out politicians and party workers to life jobs in the Senate at \$4,000 a year, there isn't very much real Liberalism in his plan of dealing with the Senate. What Canada needs is a new type of Senate, and not merely a curtailment of the powers of the existing Senate.

## The Result of the Conference

It took the nations of Europe a month to slide into a war which lasted four years and brought western civilization to the verge of ruin. It has taken the same nations six years to work out a plan for the restoration of peace. After the armistice the Allies set out, as an English politician graphically put it, "to squeeze Germany till the pips squeaked," and it has taken six years of disastrous experience to demonstrate that the squeezing business was every bit as hurtful to the squeezers as the squeezed.

Whether or not the Dawes scheme will work without causing dissatisfaction among those who called for it, remains to be seen. For the present it is the basis of a settlement that contains more of sanity than anything proposed before it. It simply says, in effect, if you want reparations and with them a restoration of economic activity, this is the way to get them. It does not discuss the economic soundness of the question of reparations; it assumes that. And the nations have agreed that Germany is to have a loan of \$200,000,000 secured by bonds issued against her state railways and her industrial plants, that reparations have to be paid in certain annual amounts graduated according to the financial, industrial and commercial recovery of the country, and that France is to evacuate the Ruhr within a year. The Reparations Commission still has the say as to whether Germany at any given time is in default in the payment of reparations, but the decision must be unanimous, and the United States is given a place on the Commission. The principle and a plan of arbitration have been adopted in the case of disagreement on the Reparations Commission.

A matter that is already causing some uneasy comment is to be decided in Paris, early in October, namely, the future of Franco-German industrial and commercial relations. The French wanted a commercial agreement with Germany to figure in the negotiations in London and to form part of the conclusions of the conference, but the Germans fought off the proposition aided by the British whose views have since received expression by Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden, who sees a grave menace to British industry by a combination of French and German industrial interests. Agreement upon the Dawes report had no sooner been reached than it was discovered that it gave rise to problems of its own, and it is now feared that France will seek to secure commercial concessions from Germany by promising an earlier evacuation of the Ruhr. Britain wants to be in on the commercial negotiations and to have a Franco-British-German treaty. Mr. Snowden's remarks indicate that the reparations problem has by no means been permanently disposed of by the Dawes scheme and that economic peace is something yet to be achieved.

## Deliberate Misrepresentation

A few weeks ago we were compelled to call attention to some incorrect statements regarding The Grain Growers' Guide, made by L. P. McNamee, president of the Farmers' Union, one of his remarks being in regard to the non-publication of the Liverpool prices of wheat. We stated that the Liverpool prices were quoted alongside the Winnipeg prices every week in The Guide. Apparently, however, the Farmers' Union officials are still mis-representing The Guide. In the Progressive of August 14, we notice a letter signed by C. H. Morton, Broadacres, from which we quote:

During a meeting of one of the Farmers' Union lodges held recently in this community the matter was brought up. From testimony given at this meeting it was found that Liverpool wheat prices are printed in The Grain Growers' Guide about once a month or so, and even then they are not decipherable by the average reader, because the weights of grain and values of same are printed in terms used in England. Even native-born Englishmen at this Farmers' Union meeting could not agree as to the exact meaning of the English values used in printing Liverpool quotations, chiefly because it has been many years since they had been familiar with these things as they were used in England.

If Mr. Morton's report of the Farmers' Union meeting in his community is accurate, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, the Farmers' Union officials are guilty of downright dishonesty in their fruitless efforts to damage The Guide. Herewith we quote from the Market Page of The Guide last week:

### Liverpool Prices

The Liverpool market closed August 14 as follows: October 2½d lower at 10s 9½d; December 2½d lower at 10s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c higher at \$4.53½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was October, \$1.46½; December, \$1.46½.

Liverpool prices have been published on the market page of The Guide not "once a month or so," as the Farmers' Union officials state, but every week, that is every issue of The Guide for the past year, and they are worked out at the current rate of exchange in Canadian dollars and cents per bushel, so that any person with even one eye and average common sense can understand them. We do not propose to permit this misrepresentation to go unchallenged. If it is this type of misrepresentation that the Farmers' Union is building upon then it will be found to be a foundation of sand.

A subscriber writes to ask why we have not answered the request made by Mr. McNamee, in the Progressive of June 5, as follows: "It would be very illuminating if The Guide were to give you an honest-to-goodness history of the Crerar millions, and also a truthful statement of the financial standing of the rest of his crowd." Well it's true, we haven't answered it before. The fact is we found that hunting for the "Crerar millions" was like hunting for constructive ideas in Mr. McNamee's letter. There ain't any.

## The Presidential Race

One of the results of having a fixed date for national elections such as obtains in the United States is that all parties start even in the race and the campaign is longer drawn out than under the Canadian system. There are weaknesses as well as advantages in both systems, but both seem to serve their purposes. Just now the candidates are warming up for the presidential race in November. The keynote speeches of the leaders and the



campaigns of the parties bear considerable resemblance to those of our own parties in the last federal election campaign in Canada. Mr. Coolidge, "the silent president," stands for re-election upon the record of his government and the Republican party. He stands for stability, "common sense" in government and the protective tariff, while he is cautious upon commitments in European affairs. Though the president is not a fighting campaigner, his running mate, General Dawes, will supply any of the president's deficiencies in this respect. He has already started out with a slashing attack upon Senator Lafollette, the Progressive candidate for the presidency. He warns the American people that Lafollette and his followers are dangerous radicals who seek to overthrow the constitution of the United States. This sounds like something we heard in Canada in the campaign of 1921. General Dawes is enjoying considerable prestige from being chairman of the commission whose report is the basis of the new international agreement upon German reparations.

John W. Davis, lawyer, statesman, diplomat and silver-tongued orator, is the Democratic candidate for the presidency, with Governor Bryan (a brother of the famous W. J. B.), as his running mate. Mr. Davis accuses the Republican government of "having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that his generation of Americans has been called upon to witness." Evidently he plans to make the best use of the exposures which drove several members of the cabinet into private life. Mr. Davis stands for lower tariffs in clear-cut distinction to his Republican opponent, and he favors American participation in world affairs.

Both the old parties are anxious and worried over the Progressive party led by Senator Lafollette, who has considerable

support among the ranks of Labor and among the farmers as well as the "men on the street." Lafollette was a seasoned campaigner when his two opponents were boys in knee pants, and General Dawes' attack gives him little concern. His campaign is to show the inconsistencies of both the old parties and to give the American people a new deal.

Speculation is very keen over the possible results of the presidential election. There seems to be some likelihood that with three candidates in the field no one of them may secure the necessary majority of votes in the electoral college, which will then throw upon the lower house of Congress the duty and responsibility of electing the president. There are possibilities of complications, but from the standpoint of a Canadian observer our American cousins have three pretty good candidates and will be able to carry on quite well no matter which may become president. We are interested watchers but like good neighbors we take no part in our neighbor's domestic differences.

### Editorial Notes

Some of the radical Labor men in England are criticising Premier Ramsay Macdonald and his ministers for attending the King's social functions at Buckingham Palace and wearing court dress. Mr. Macdonald remarks that it is greater snobbery to persist in wearing a red tie for its provocative effect than courteously to follow the custom of the country by wearing a normal uniform.

An Austrian army officer states that it was a forged telegram saying that the Serbians had committed acts of war against Austria that induced the Austrian Emperor to sign the declaration of war against Serbia that

started the European conflagration. Bismarck claimed that he started the Franco-German war of 1870 by monkeying with a telegram, but the truth in both cases is that the war was started because there was somebody who was determined that there should be a war. Austria started the Great War by obstinately refusing to listen to the counsels of any of her friends, and it was not necessary to forge any telegrams because the Emperor knew what was intended.

"In my humble judgment," declares W. M. Birks, Conservative candidate in the by-election in St. Antoine constituency, Montreal, "an impartial, dependable, continuous protective tariff, applicable to the products of all classes is essential to our industrial existence." All right; then let every taxpayer be taxed \$10, the amount so raised to be distributed among all taxpayers at the rate of \$10 per head. That's what a tariff applied to all classes amounts to, taxing the people to raise money to be paid back to them.

The Prince of Wales is on his way to spend a brief holiday at his ranch in Alberta. The Prince is coming to Canada so often that there is no doubt about his liking the country. A little more practice and he ought to make a real good Canadian farmer.

Mr. Meighen reproaches Mr. King for having failed to find a remedy for unemployment. This seems to be Mr. Meighen's golden opportunity. If he knows of a solution for the problem of unemployment he should lose no time in putting it before the world, which was never more anxious for a solution than it is right now. Speak up, Mr. Meighen, and let us know just how you would banish unemployment.





# THE POLICEMAN AT THE COUNTER

By P. M. Abel

## Davidson Farmers Find that a Strong Co-operative Store Exerts a Healthy Influence Over Local Retail Prices

**H**ARRY Ketcheson knows what it is to have wholesalers threaten legal proceedings against you in order to cripple your credit, to have local competitors selling goods below cost, to have friendly commercial travellers bullied into joining a concerted plan to boycott your store, and to be otherwise subjected to every annoyance that increases the difficulty of doing business. That's enough to tell you that he is the manager of a co-operative store.

Let it be added that Harry Ketcheson knows how to overcome this sort of opposition; that in the face of it he and his associates have built up the largest co-operative retail business in Western Canada, and right away you have his map location—Davidson, Sask.

The first chapter in the history of all co-operative stores is much the same. Local merchants boost the price of some commodity unreasonably high. Farmers grumble. Merchants blandly protest that they are not making anything out of it. Farmers call the bluff; ship in a car load; retail from the car door; and behold a co-operative store is born. Sometimes it's the price of sugar, and sometimes it's the price of flour, and sometimes it's the price of apples, but invariably it ends the same way.

Then these infant co-operatives start out on their various careers. If the local merchants are men of patience and tact, the loyalty of the newly sworn co-operators may be alienated, and the abandoned foundling goes to an early grave. Sometimes the local merchants are full of fight, as the Davidson grocers were when they saw their field invaded. Then they set out to do violence to the growing concern instead of laying it low by the slower process of undermining the resolve of those who brought it into the world. Because of the perversity of human nature, co-operatives usually thrive under this kind of opposition provided they have the right leadership.

### Began in 1914

It's ten years back to the beginning of this story, and most of it is such ancient history that it can be told without resurrecting local animosities.

In this particular case it was the price of coal that raised the consumer's wrath. It is quite easy to get worked up over the February price of coal in Saskatchewan. The Davidson people talked it over at a Grain Growers' meeting, where a Mr. Traynor magnanimously offered to turn over, at cost, a car load of coal then standing on the track in his name. A charge was set to cover all expenses, and that car load was disposed of at a price \$1.50 per ton below what was being asked by local dealers.

In the next six years the co-operative branched out, selling besides coal, wire, fence posts, oil, and conducting the agency for the Cockshutt Plow Co. and the I.H.C. In 1920 the farmers' company, which had by this time worked itself into a good financial position, took its first fling at retailing, buying out one of the two local hardware stores.

Then came the famous scrap over sugar which precipitated the co-opera-

tive, against its own intentions, into a general store business.

### Embittered by Sugar

Do you remember how sugar prices soared in 1921? There was no rhyme nor reason to it. The sugar people seem to have priced their article in about the same way the Ladies' Aid marks up the home-made cakes at a charity bazaar. Ask as much as good nature will allow people to pay. Eaton's were selling sugar laid down at country points at a price substantially less than what the local merchants were asking. Whereupon the co-operative calculated that it could bring in a car, retail at Eaton's price plus freight, and still make a tidy profit. The car arrived. The opposition promptly retaliated by cutting down the price of sugar to be-

for a similar store in Saskatoon fostered by the trainmen's brotherhood.

"Over by the track you will see our two oil tanks. The oil distributors were so hostile towards us at the commencement that those tanks stood empty for a couple of years. Today we count that company among our best friends.

"Come in here and see our fully modern butcher shop. Killed 250 hogs last winter and cured our own pork. We are selling that bacon for 25 cents per pound. You are paying 45 cents for the same grade in Winnipeg. During the threshing season we have as many as nine beeves a week passing through our abattoir. That doesn't leave us any excess to ship co-operatively, but in slack times we do a little shipping to central stock yards."

After that I took a look at their

converted to co-operative trading approves of the latest and most far-reaching move made by these Davidson fellows. The directors sent Ketcheson to England and Scotland this summer to establish a connection with the big co-operative wholesale trading associations in those countries.

As everyone knows, these two colossal establishments own factories and workshops in every corner of Britain for producing the widest variety of articles for sale over the counters of the local co-operative units. Tea plantations in Ceylon, Spanish orange groves, Canadian grain elevators, Aberdeen fish wharves and various other dissimilar enterprises scattered over the world bear the name of these societies, and go to feed the remarkable chain of stores which brought the C.W.S. into being. Last year's turnover—\$100,000,000—gives some idea of the magnitude of the Scottish and English Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

Well, to get back to the Davidson

store. It is today selling numerous lines from the workshops of the British co-operatives: boots, blankets, towel-ling, drugs, tea and overalls. Mr. Ketcheson is wildly enthusiastic about the relative quality and price of these British goods. They have become so popular in Davidson that he aims to have them introduced in other western co-operative stores, with a view to establishing a central warehouse from which they may be distributed, thereby further cutting the cost of the goods laid down at Canadian points.

### Accommodating Farmers' Finances

Then we talked over the matter of credit. There is a pretty distinct cleavage among co-operators on this question.

"We give credit," said Mr. Ketcheson. "We have to in order to compete with the other general stores here.

A co-operative which doesn't give it soon comes to its limit of expansion. How else could we keep our customers through years of crop failure? Fact is, a co-operative store must be run on about the same principles as a privately owned concern, with the exception that the profit returns to the consumer, and that's rather an important exception when you consider that we operate on a 15 per cent. margin, and most retail prices are considerably higher than that. The danger lies in an indiscriminate extension of credit. We supervise accounts very carefully, and I feel certain that our losses from bad debts are less than our competitors."

I talked for a while with H. Willner, the vice-president—the president, Chas. W. Deaver, lives a day's march out of town. "We have made just about \$100,000 profit in the ten years we have been operating," said Willner. "And it all hinges on the loyalty of the farmers and townspeople whose trade is indispensable to success. We have had our internal squabbles, but lived through them. We don't get all the farm trade by any means, but I feel confident in saying that 90 per cent. of the farmers have come to realize that the co-operative stands as a policeman of prices, and if our existence were threatened would rally to our support."



Part of the Plant of the Davidson Co-operative Association

The general store business of the association is carried on in the above store while the hardware business is conducted on other premises. To the left is the filling station and on the right is the lumber yard, both important branches of the business.

low what the co-operative, or anyone else for that matter, could buy it for.

The co-operative met that by a bold stroke. The grocers can take this loss on sugar, so the directors reasoned, because they are making a profit on many other lines—a big profit on some of them. The way to meet that kind of competition is to expand, handle all the lines they do. The directors took no pains to hide their intention to start a general store, boasted about it in fact. Result! The price of sugar speedily and mysteriously returned to a level which was fair to consumer and allowed the middleman sufficient profit to remain in the business.

### Present Extent of Business

But the "co-op." went ahead with its plans and expanded. "Today," says Mr. Ketcheson, "we can sell you anything except jewelry. We have a permanent staff of 11 men engaged in the various branches of the business. In the short time we have been in the general store business we have attracted a volume of trade as big as the combined volume of any two other stores in this town. Did over \$300,000 worth of business over the counter last year. Besides the big share of the local trade we sell enormous quantities to train crews who buy for families in Saskatoon. In fact our success here has led to a demand among the railroad men

facilities for making sausage and soap out of pork scraps.

### Accumulating Capital

The remarkable thing about this departmentalized business is that it has been built out of nothing, that is to say, practically no cash was put into it but it represents accumulated profits. According to the Saskatchewan co-operative law the rate of share dividends is limited to six per cent. till a certain reserve has been built up, and to eight per cent. thereafter. This maximum has always been paid at Davidson from the beginning.

In addition to that a patronage dividend has been paid in eight of the ten years. For two years it amounted to eight per cent. of purchases. Other years it has varied from three to eight per cent. It's possible to pile up a very respectable paid-up capital in this way. The 343 shareholders now own real estate and stock with an inventory value of over \$100,000.

The original \$10 shares are now saleable at \$16. George Keen, of Brantford, Ontario, who goes about with an encyclopedia of co-operation under his hat says this is wrong in principle—that share dividends should be kept down and patronage dividends kept up so that shares will not rise above their face value.

But George Keen, and everyone else



# Second Chambers

## *A Brief Review of the Second Chambers in the Principal Countries of the World---By J. T. Hull*

**T**O the distinguished citizens who drew up the second and permanent constitution of the United States in 1787 and who had to tread a new path in political science and make a new experiment in political organization, the necessity of a second chamber was virtually a self-evident proposition. They had examples of it all around them; no nation of any standing was governed by a single chamber, and the mother of parliaments had always been bi-cameral. "All single and numerous assemblies," say the authors of *The Federalist* (Hamilton and Madison), a contemporary and even today a noteworthy and valuable commentary on the federal form of government, "have a propensity to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions and to be seduced by factious leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions." That the existence of this "propensity" indicated the need for a senate, in their eyes, "need not be proved" for "it will not be contradicted." This senate was to be composed of the finest minds of the nation. It was to be representative of and to protect the special interests of the several states. It was to provide a salutary check upon hasty and imperfectly digested legislation. It was to be above the gusts of feeling and passion which were likely to sway the lower house and it was to give dignity and authority to the legislative machinery.

The constitution provided that each state legislature was to elect two members to the federal Senate. This system prevailed until 1913 when, by an amendment to the constitution, it was provided that senators were to be elected by direct vote of the people of each state, thus adopting the system established by Australia in 1901. The two members from each state are elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years, the retiring members being eligible for re-election. A senator must be 30 years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and must reside in the state for which he is elected. There are 96 members of the Senate.

All money bills must originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may "propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The president of the United States may veto a bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but if such a bill upon re-submission to Congress obtains a two-thirds vote in each house it becomes law over the president's veto. The executive power in the United States is vested in the president, but the concurrence of the Senate is necessary to presidential action in making treaties, appointing ambassadors, judges of the supreme court, ministers and certain other public officials, and to that extent the Senate shares in the administrative control. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary for the ratification of a treaty. In the case of disagreements between the two houses, the matter in dispute is dealt with by a conference composed of three members from each house. If the matter cannot be settled by mutual consent through these conferences then the bill is extinguished at the end of congress. Money bills are treated in the same way, each house having power to amend a money bill.

The United States has not a parliamentary system of government, and in consequence the form of its legislature is of value to Canadians who must find a solution for their problems of government within the parliamentary system, only as a method in the working out of democratic problems. The United States has, however, furnished the model for a number of republican constitutions, most of the republics of South America, for example, having built upon the basis of the constitution of the United States.

Every state legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate in every case is elected directly by the people, generally for four years, with one-half retiring every two years.

### Belgium

The upper house of the legislature of Belgium consists of 153 members. Of these a number equal to one-half of the lower house is elected directly by the people by proportional representation, each of the nine provinces of the country having a representation according to its population. Of the remainder of the members a part is elected by the provincial councils and the Senate itself elects a number equal to one-half of those elected by the provincial councils. The Belgian princes are senators by right at 18 years of age. In 1921 the Senate was made up as follows: directly elected, 93; elected by provincial councils, 40; elected by the Senate, 20.

All money bills must originate in the lower house, but with this exception, the legislative powers of the two houses are equal and no provision is made for overcoming a deadlock except by dissolution of both houses by the crown.

### Denmark

The upper house in Denmark is elected by a curious combination of electors. It consists of 75 members, and of these 19 are elected by the upper house itself just previous to dissolution. In other words, the old Senate elects 19 members of the new one. The other 56 members are elected by an electoral college, the members of which are elected by voters who are 35 years of age, in the same constituencies as return members to the lower house. Voting is by the system of proportional representation, and one-half of the elected members of the Senate retire every four years. All money bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies; in other respects the houses are equal in legislative power. Disagreements between the houses are referred to a joint committee, but if the committee fails to agree the bill is lost.

### France

The French people have changed their minds several times with regard to the value and usefulness of a Senate. The old aristocratic body was abolished in the first revolution, but it came back

in 1814 when an effort was made to copy the British parliamentary system in the restored monarchy. The upper chamber was again abolished in the revolution of 1848, but was restored by Louis Napoleon in 1851 with 150 life-appointed members. It was again abolished in the revolution of 1870, but was restored under the republican constitution of 1875 with 225 elected and 75 appointed members. In 1884 all the members of the Senate were made elective, and in 1919 the number of senators was increased to 314 by the addition of 14 members to represent Alsace-Lorraine.

The qualifications for a French senator are that he must be 40 years of age and possess such qualifications as are necessary for election to the Chamber of Deputies. Members of the Senate are elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, by an electoral college meeting in each department (province) and composed of parliamentary deputies, members of provincial councils and members of the district councils, in brief, delegates for local government bodies. According to the law of 1875 the Senate has the right, concurrently with the Chamber, of initiating and passing laws. Finance bills, however, must be first presented in and passed by the Chamber of Deputies. Disagreements between the two houses are referred to a joint committee, and if the committee fails to agree the measure is dropped. The French Senate makes a claim, which is unique where a parliamentary system of government prevails, that ministers are responsible to it as well as to the Chamber of Deputies. There are numerous cases on record in French political history where the government has resigned following an adverse vote in the Senate, but close analysis of these cases shows that they referred to situations in which the government had already lost the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies and was ready to resign, no matter what the Senate did.

The French Senate is a purely political body, composed of the same parties as compose the Chamber of Deputies, and it is a long way from complying with the ideal of a body placed high above the gusts of popular feeling and political strife.

### Holland

The upper house of Holland is elected directly by voters of both sexes who are

25 years of age. A senator must be 30 years of age, must possess certain property qualifications, or have held some high public position. Senators are elected by proportional representation for nine years, one-third retiring every three years. The Senate of Holland possesses the distinction of being the only upper chamber which has no power to initiate legislation or to amend legislation passed by the lower house. It must either approve bills passed by the lower house or reject them as a whole. Holland is another country in which the election of a Senate by local governing bodies has been abandoned for direct election by the people, this change taking place in 1919.

### Italy

Italy has one of the most exclusive upper chambers in the world. Like the Canadian Senate, the Italian Senate is composed of members appointed for life by the crown, with the addition of princes of the royal blood. Outside of the princes of the royal blood, the Senate is supposed to be composed of men who have achieved distinction in a national way in politics, science or literature, etc., or who pay taxes of \$600 a year. Senators must be 40 years of age. Finance measures must originate in the lower house; otherwise the two houses possess equal legislative powers with no provision for deadlocks.

### Norway

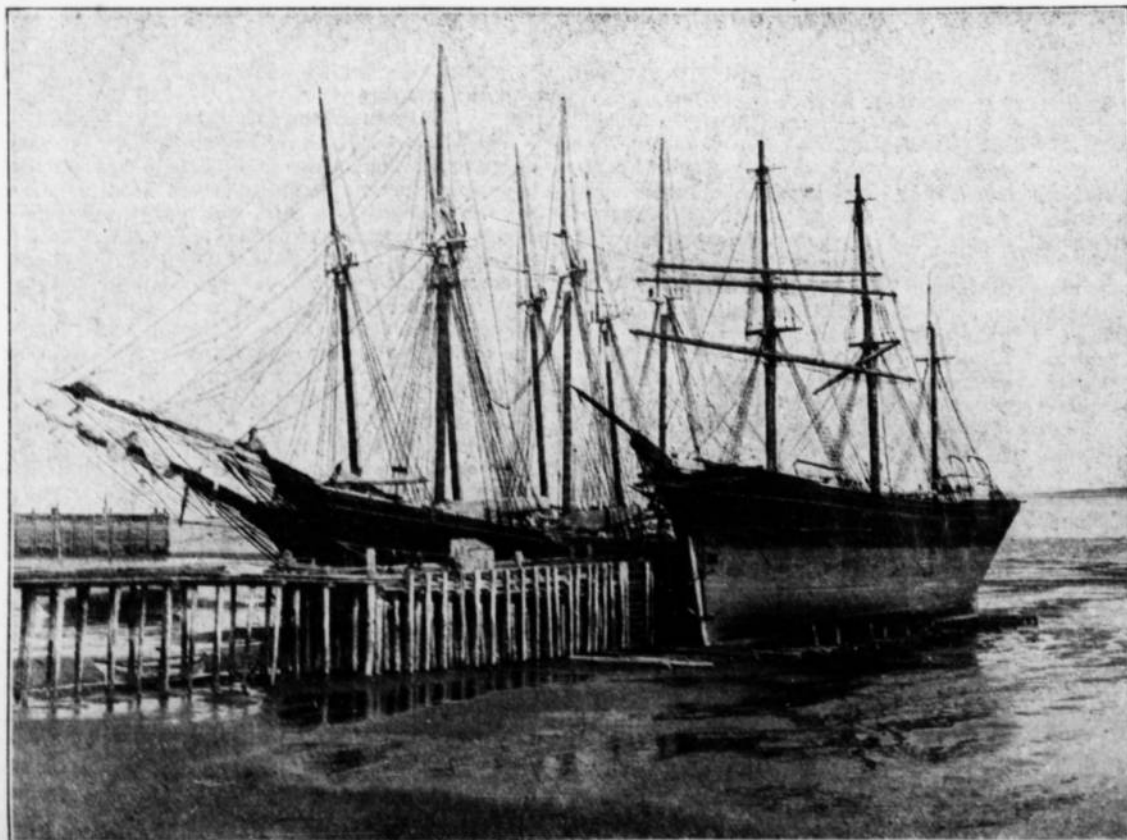
One of the most interesting of the upper houses in the European nations is that of Norway. The people, by proportional representation, elect the Storting, or parliament, the members of which must have resided in Norway for 10 years, be voters in the district that they represent and must be 30 years of age. After parliament has been elected it proceeds to elect one-quarter of its own membership to form the upper house or Lagting; the remaining three-quarters forming the lower house, or Odelsting. Generally the candidates for the Lagting are nominated by a selection committee of the Storting. The whole body is elected for three years, and of course both the upper house and the lower house are dissolved together.

The Lagting, or upper house, cannot initiate legislation; all bills must originate in the lower chamber. In the case of disagreement, the bill goes before the Storting, that is, the two houses sitting together as the parliament, and if the bill is supported by a two-thirds vote of the Storting it becomes law. In practice money bills are dealt with by the Storting. Members of the Storting are not members of the government. Members of the Storting, if they are appointed members of the government, must resign their seat in the house. They may attend debates in either house and enter into the discussion but they may not vote.

Norway is the only country in the world which possesses an upper house of this character, elected exclusively by and from the members of parliament as a whole. The upper house is essentially a revisory and reviewing body, with power to compel reconsideration of a measure, and whose views can only be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote of the legislature as a whole. The upper chamber cannot be far out of touch with public opinion for it is elected at the same time as the lower house, and it is answerable to the people. This system has stood the test of 110 years in Norway, and it has given satisfaction, for it may be said that Norway is the only country in the world having a system of popular government which is entirely satisfied with the form of its legislature.

### Portugal

There is not much information available about the Senate of Portugal which was



LOW TIDE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY

Continued on Page 20



# Life and Habits of Ants

Some Interesting Facts Concerning a Common Insect Possessed With Remarkable Intelligence—By Dan McCowan

SINCE the days of King Solomon ants have been popularly credited with possessing abnormal wisdom and intelligence. Yet this is not the most outstanding characteristic of such lowly form of life. Tenacity, courage, and, above all, enormous strength has been given to them and is displayed in greater or less degree by the creatures in all their many and varied activities.

To have an able-bodied man of average weight hang suspended by his toes, the while supporting in his teeth a Canadian Pacific Railway passenger car would indeed be an amazing performance. Yet, in proportion to its size, an ant can in like manner, support a burden of similar bulk and weight.

Last winter in New York a team of heavy draught horses succeeded in starting a load of 16 tons. This was regarded as a wonderful exhibition of animal strength. In dragging away a dead grasshopper an ant moves a load approximately 60 times its own weight. To equal this remarkable feat a team of heavy horses would have to move a dead weight of about 90 tons. Thus, while there may be considerable difference of opinion regarding the mental capacity of the ant, there is no disputing the claim of this minute creature to the title of "Hercules of the Animal Kingdom."

Ants are distributed over a very large portion of the earth's surface, there being some two thousand species of this insect known. In all cases they are social in habit, forming large or small colonies according to species. In Western Canada one need only go picnicking or camping to realize to the full just how abundant ants are in this region. In brushy sections of the plains, on the slopes of the mountains and in the deep green forests communities of these industrious little creatures are to be found. Different species of ants make their homes in different locations. Some live in underground chambers; others are at home in rotting logs. Many colonies form hills and mounds from masses of sticks, pine needles and such debris.

## Social Organization

Domiciled within the nests, as the colonies are called, are winged males or drones, winged females called queens and undeveloped females known as neuters. These latter, being by far the most numerous, form the worker class. There is also an additional class of neuters called soldiers. These being larger and stronger than the ordinary workers act as guardians of the nest entrance and in times of peace are employed in cracking seeds and in crushing the hard shells of beetles which have been collected by the foraging workers.

In the early summer many ants may be observed in flight. It is then that mating takes place. Soon after this event the males perish, while the females either return to the old nest or else start new colonies. Such females, founding a new nest, perform the necessary duties alone and until such time as a brood of workers has been hatched.

The eggs from which the larvae hatch are deposited in specially-constructed underground chambers. During the period necessary to incubation the workers deputed to attend the eggs pay close attention to the temperature of the rooms and galleries. One chamber may be too cool at night; another become overheated on a sunny day. So the attendants are often obliged to carry the eggs backwards and forwards many times—a laborious task, but one which is vital to the life within the tiny fragile envelopes. The larva passes into the usual pupa stage and from thence becomes an adult insect. The pupa is usually enclosed in a cocoon of fine white silk. On disturbing a colony of ants one may observe the wildly excited workers carrying these shrouded pupae to a place of safety.

## Food of Ants

Ants are omnivorous feeders living upon both animal and vegetable food. Some species, especially in regions having a dry warm climate, store grain of

various kinds for food. This habit was noted by man in very ancient times and has been introduced in a charming legend, that of Cupid and Psyche. One of the tedious and almost impossible tasks imposed upon Psyche was to sort from a huge heap of mixed seeds the various kinds which it contained, each variety to be placed in a heap by itself. An ant in passing, took pity on Psyche and summoned its companions to her assistance. An immense host of ants heard and heeded the call, and in a few minutes sorted the vetch, the millet, the poppy and other minute seeds each into several heaps. Having performed this kindly service they then went about their business.

Species of leaf-cutting ants display extraordinary ability in the culture of mushrooms. Fresh green leaves cut from trees and conveyed to the subterranean tunnels are used in forming "beds" for the growth of a peculiar fungus upon which the ants feed. The ants common to the prairies of Canada live chiefly on other insects which have died naturally, or which they have been able to capture and kill. They are also fond of fruit juice, sap, and particularly delight in any such sweet substance as may be available. Indeed, on account of this craving, they keep small herds of "cows" which yield a saccharine fluid. These "cows" are in reality aphides or plant lice, the milk which they give is the substance seen on plants as "honeydew." The "livestock" is very carefully tended by the owners who, to ensure the perpetuation of the "herd," store aphide eggs throughout the winter months and when spring has come place these eggs upon suitable plants where the young may hatch and thrive. Individual ants are but short lived, but a community is continued from year to year, often for very long periods. In Canada most of the ants remain in a dormant condition during the winter.

In ants the power of sight is but poorly developed in consequence of which they are forced to depend largely on touch and possibly on smell. Extremely sanitary in habit they keep the communal home clean and wholesome at all times and seasons.

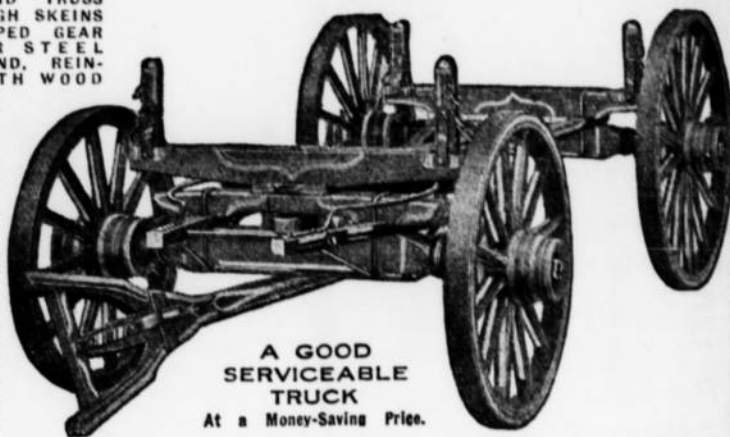
The mandibles or jaws of ants are very different from those of birds or mammals in that they work from side to side instead of upwards and downwards. To an ant the jaws are hands and tools in one and a large book might be written upon the special uses to which they are put. Excavating soil, boring in decaying wood, cutting up food, tearing their prey to pieces; these are but a few of the tasks performed by means of the jaws. And yet so delicately are the mandibles muscled that the fragile ant eggs can be carried in safety and the young be tended with gentle care.

## Engineering Feats

While at the present time the general intelligence and wisdom of ants is a much disputed subject, there is ample and conclusive evidence to prove that these insects possess considerable ability as engineers. They have been known to sink shafts and to drive tunnels under watercourses. Indeed there is one well authenticated instance of a colony of ants having excavated a subway under the bed of a stream as broad as that of the Red River, at Winnipeg. Another colony living close to a tramway line had thousands of their members killed at a point where one of their main paths crossed the rails. Upon discovering the cause of these oft recurring fatalities a subway was at once constructed by the insects. After the "level crossing" was abandoned in favor of the new "safety first" passageway not an ant was seen to venture upon the rails. Further, the observer who recorded this happening blocked up the under-rail tunnel with a piece of clay, when at once all ant traffic was suspended until the obstruction had been removed. One would hesitate to impute such an occurrence to "instinct" and, knowing of many similar happenings, would be loath to say that the actions of ants are merely mechanical.

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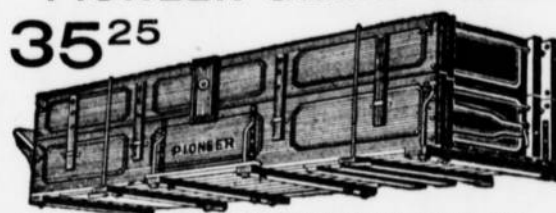
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THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P.R. STATION

Ants are the militarists of the insect world, fighting, not individually, but as tribes and nations. There is no more fascinating spectacle than that of a regular pitched battle between two warring colonies of ants. Frequently these sanguinary engagements take place between species commonly described as "black" and "red." A few weeks ago the writer observed such a combat. The battle ground, a smooth and level roadway formed an excellent background for the viewing of the fray. On this occasion the "reds" greatly outnumbered their opponents, but the "blacks" being of superior size and strength, were able to engage several foemen at once. Throughout the long summer afternoon they struggled valiantly, biting a leg off here, nibbling a head off there, in turn being dismembered or beheaded as the fortune of war decreed. When twilight came they still battled for supremacy and, judging

from the visible casualties, both sides were paying a heavy price. A similar battle between large and small ants is recorded in which the victors are said to have interred the bodies of their own dead warriors, but left those of their enemies as prey to the birds.

In Western Canada ants form an important food supply to many varieties of birds. Grouse and partridges are particularly fond of these bitter tasting insects. The Flicker, a form of woodpecker, lives almost entirely upon ants. Black bears eat ants eagerly and work havoc amongst the colonies which nest in rotting logs, tearing the decaying wood fibre asunder in order to reach and lick up the busy little workers.

## Curious Uses

The uses to which ants have been put by mankind are not many, but they are certainly unique and curious. Being singularly adept in "picking a bone"



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ants are sometimes of value to scientists when the delicate skeleton of a tiny mammal has to be divested of flesh. Place the dead body of a mouse or bird upon an anthill, covering it with a piece of fine wire netting to prevent a cat or an owl from carrying it away, and in a few days you will have ocular demonstration of the ability of ants in this regard. Nature has given them many such sanitary duties to perform.

Tribes of primitive people, knowing nothing of surgery, have been known to place the heads of large biting ants in close proximity to the edges of an open flesh wound. The mandibles of the insects, grasping the edges of the cut, became locked together and formed the suture which effectually closed the gaping wound. The bodies were snipped off, the head parts remaining until the process of healing was completed.

In Canada small boys who misbehave are usually subjected to a form of corporal punishment which has been "handed down" through many a century. In British Guiana a species of biting ant is sometimes employed in administering punishment to bad boys. The insects are placed in a finely woven bag through which they can bite but from which they cannot escape. The bag is then applied to that portion of the culprits anatomy where most good and least damage can be done, with the invariable result that in a very brief interval the juvenile delinquent is willing to promise that he "won't do it again."

Of the species of ants native to Western Canada none are directly injurious to field crops, but many are indirectly harmful on account of harboring and encouraging aphides or plant lice. No forms of insect life which are detrimental to agriculture are preyed upon by ants. Colonies of ants which are located close to the dwellings of man are frequently a source of annoyance. An application of bi-sulphide of carbon poured into the main entrances of the nests will usually annihilate the entire colony, destroying not only the adults, but also the larvae and pupae.



Cattle Knee Deep in Sweet Clover at the University of Saskatchewan

The prolonged drought in the early part of the season afforded a good test of the value of sweet clover as a forage crop. This field was sown with a nurse crop in 1923. Stock was kept off it this year till July. There had been practically no rainfall in the Saskatoon district since the previous September, yet there was a vigorous stand of sweet clover. Pastures composed of grasses did not compare with this one for weight of forage.

### Saving Seed Corn

We will never successfully grow corn for either grain or fodder until we grow and save our own seed. Corn grown for either grain or fodder, from home seed, germinates quicker, grows faster, gives a heavier yield and matures earlier, than corn of the same variety grown in some other section.

Each district has its climatic peculiarities and corn becomes acclimatized to these.

In saving seed corn in the north artificial heat is essential for reducing the moisture content before winter frosts come. When its moisture content is reduced to the minimum seed corn will stand very low temperatures, if the storage room is dry and well ventilated.

The first method outlined herein is for those who desire to save a small amount of seed of some special variety, it is not recommended for curing a large quantity.

Corn can be husked in the late milk or dough stage, and if carefully dried will give a high germination, the seed will be shrivelled more or less. If your corn has reached this stage and there is danger of frost, husk the ears, peel back the outer husks, leave the inner husks to protect the ear, braid ears together with outer husks. Hang up these braids during the day outside and bring inside at night. This is to harden up the kernels. When kernels are hard outside, peel off all husks, tie ears together with binder twine and fire dry for two or three weeks.

By the second method the ears are husked and stored in a number of ways until they can be fire dried. Husk seed ears when corn has reached the glazing stage, then (a) tie 40 to 50 ears together in a string with binder twine. (b) Use a rack made of poultry wire nailed to scantling in which ears can be placed without touching. (c) Drive finishing nails upright in 1 x 6-inch boards or in poles and place seed ears on these nails. Store ears in any well ventilated building where the wind can blow through and the rain not penetrate, such as a barn loft, a portable granary or a garage. Space is usually at a premium on Western farms so an excellent place to dry seed corn is beside the kitchen stove. Make a cupboard one foot wide, three to six feet high, and as long as you like, put in shelves one foot apart. Lay ears on these shelves.

Each lot of corn with ordinary kitchen temperatures will dry out in two to three weeks. As each lot is cured put a new lot in.

After drying, store corn in a similar cupboard or a rack made of poultry wire. Store in one of the following places. A dry, well ventilated granary loft, a snowtight portable granary, a spare room in the house that is heated, a furnace room in the cellar.

Mice and rats will attack the seed corn, but fight them by trapping or placing a good cat over night in the storage room.

Test your seed early, better have the Dominion Seed Branch do it for you, do not shell until planting time.

When we followed the above methods in the past we had seed that germinated

100 per cent. in the field; when we tried crib curing, 20 per cent. of our attempts were failures.

No mention is made herein of curing several hundred bushels of seed. It can be done by a method which will be described in a coming issue of The Guide.—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

### Stage for Cutting Rusted Wheat

Early cutting of rusted wheat should not be practiced as it reduces the yield, is the warning issued to farmers of North Dakota by the Agricultural College of that state.

"In experiments carried out at the college and at the experimental farm at Dickinson, samples were cut while the grain was in the soft dough stage, and cutting carried on thereafter at intervals of two or three days. The weight of grain per bushel increased with the ripening of the grain, even though the rust infection was continuously increasing.

"Baking tests of flour made from badly rusted grain cut early and cut at normal harvest time show slightly superior qualities for the grain harvested at the normal time. It would seem that the early cutting of wheat could only be justified from the viewpoint of attempting to avoid damage from hail storms or insects."

Leroy Moomaw, superintendent of the Dickinson sub-station, has issued the following statement:

"The belief is quite general that wheat which is attacked by rust should be harvested while the plant is still immature. Such grain is assumed to fill out better in the sheaf and to be of higher quality than if left standing to reach an average degree of maturity.

"Experiments at the Dickinson, sub-station in 1922 and 1923 show that early cutting of rusted Marquis wheat resulted in a reduced yield and lower weight per bushel. Cuttings were started two weeks before the grain was ripe and made at intervals of two or three days until fully ripe.

"When the grain was threshed, it was found that the weight per bushel increased as the grain advanced in maturity. Grain cut July 30, 1923, weighed 48.7 pounds per bushel, while that cut from the same plot August 14 weighed 54.4 pounds. Rust infection was 16 per cent. on July 30 and 55 per cent on August 14.

"These figures show that early cutting did not improve the weight per bushel or the yield, even though the rust was constantly increasing. This does not mean that it may not be of benefit to cut wheat that is fairly well matured to prevent shattering or loss by wind or hail."

Tests conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station showed an increased yield of 1.5 bushels per acre or 11 per cent. by allowing the wheat to become fully mature. Milling tests were also made of the samples.

"Wheat maturing normally is ready for harvest when in the semi-hard condition," is the report of T. E. Stoa, assistant agronomist at the experiment station. "Too early harvest lessens the yield and quality of wheat produced.

## WRIGLEYS

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Gluten content and strength of gluten increase up to plant maturity, and color of flour is better from wheat allowed to mature fully.

"Over-ripeness reduces the yields through shattering and excessive drying, and needlessly exposes the crop to insect pests, hail and other crop destroying agencies.

"Observations made in 1922 indicate that the wheat plant maturing under rust infections, having its natural processes interfered with, continues to transport into the wheat those materials that make up a desirable kernel. Too early harvesting of the rusted wheat prematurely shuts off the transportation process, reduces the possible yield, and tends to lessen the grade and the quality produced.

"The existing idea in favor of the earlier harvest of rusted wheat is not based on facts. The proper stage for harvest of rusted wheat is the stage for a normal harvest, or when the grain is sufficiently firm so that a reasonable amount of pressure by the thumb nail must be exerted to make a dent in the kernel."

### Home-Made Binder Attachments

Since the wheat crop is so short over most of the West, it will be hard to handle and save. I have my binder equipped with some home-made attachments which I find save bushels of grain every day.

Here is what they are: Take a half-inch board and rip strips out of it three inches wide and just as long as the slats in the reel, and hinge them on to the reel slats with small leather straps so they will hang just below the reel slats and will brush the grain off the guards on to the canvas. I find they are away ahead of the boom or anything else used for this purpose.

The other attachment I use is this: Take two half-inch boards, 12 inches wide, and just as long as the platform of the binder and hang them just above the platform canvas and just as close to the guards as the reel will allow, which will be about 15 inches. This gives you a board two feet high, which keeps all grain on the front 15 inches of your elevator canvas, thereby placing the grain where the packers can get it to tie. I have used this board whenever the grain is short for the past six years and it is the greatest grain saver you can put on.—John Killinger.

### Stop Importation of Feed

A ministerial order has been passed, prohibiting the importation into Canada direct of hay, straw, forage, mill-feed, or other materials used for the



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Box 3210 Bainbridge, N.Y.



think they put in about the first three days sulking, fighting and being agreeable by turns before they seemed to come to an understanding. Then it seemed to be settled that wherever the burro went the bull would go also.

"One of the neighbor's bulls came down the fence line (a good fine wire fence it was too) and invited our bull over to a fight, which was immediately accepted. Of course the arrangement was perfectly agreeable with the burro and the fight came off. Those bulls tore down the fence, got the burro down, walked on it and dragged it about until I could get to them and run the other bull away. Well, that taught the burro a lesson. It would never let that bull go over the fence when another bull was there. She led right off in another direction. If Mr. Bull objected she would kick him in the side; if he tried to go around her she bit him on the ears, or brought him up standing, turned him around and started off again.

"I could go down in the pasture and rub that bull on the sides. He would make an awful fuss about it but he couldn't hurt anything.

"When breeding to a cow, reach over the burro's back and snap your lead chain or rope into the bull's ring and loose him from the burro. When you get ready to take him away from the cow, run the rope through the strap around the burro's neck and pull the two animals together, reach over the burro's back and snap your necking chain into the bull's ring. He can't possibly hurt you. He can't serve a cow while properly necked to the burro, but while in the corral or pasture he certainly will behave himself."—Evans Coleman.

#### Shady Practices in Auction Marts

Four years ago there was a decided agitation in Western Canada to discard the system of selling cattle followed in our markets in favor of the auction system universally employed in Great Britain. One of the main advantages claimed for the auction system by its supporters was that it did not present as many opportunities for shady dealing. Apropos of this the London Livestock Journal says in its leading editorial of a recent issue:

"If we are asked whether our present system of selling cattle is wrong, the answer must be most decidedly in the affirmative. Complaints are being made all over the country about the formation of butchers' rings at the auction marts, resulting in their obtaining their beef far below its value, and, of course, causing the loss of often several pounds a head to the vendor. Under present conditions nobody seems to be able to cope with the evil, although it might have been thought that auctioneers could stop it if they made up their minds. It is a most remarkable thing that we are apparently content to go along in the same old way that obtained previous to the great cataclysm of ten years ago."

Our English contemporary is not asking for the abolition of the auction system because of the alleged crookedness possible under it. The demand is more specifically that all animals shall be sold by weight, but it is illuminating to know that the auction system will not stand all the tests its Canadian friends claim for it.


#### Horse Sales

In spite of rather quiet markets a surprising number of horses have been shipped from the three prairie provinces to Eastern Canada. During the year 1923, 10,000 were shipped from the West to the East, and during the first four months of 1924, 4,600 were shipped to Eastern Canada. The figures for two of these months are as follows:

Province	March	April, 1924
Saskatchewan	520	358
Manitoba	582	294
Alberta	948	1,033
	2,050	1,685

While Saskatchewan has actually a quarter-of-a-million more horses than Alberta, fewer have been shipped out, as more have been required for farm work. Good quality heavy geldings always command good prices.

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feeding of livestock from all countries other than the United States.

This has been considered necessary owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in many countries.

#### Novel Plan for Bad Bull

The following account of how an American farmer overcame a dangerous bull appeared in Hoard's Dairyman. Burros, as donkeys are called in the American south-west, are a scarce article in Western Canada, and the story may have little practical application in these parts, but its manner of telling makes it worth while reproducing:

"We all know that bulls of any breed are vicious. We also know that you can't 'buffalo' a bull. One of my neighbors said to me one day: 'I have my bull buffaloed. He is just plumb scared to death of me.' I replied that I never saw a bull that was afraid, only temporarily, of anything and for him not to put any confidence in that scare. About three days afterward that 'buffaloed' bull attacked my neighbor, and had he not fallen into the manger and made good use of his pocket knife around the bull's eyes he would not have escaped.

"J. N. Heywood and myself shipped in a Guernsey bull calf some years ago. When he was about three years old he became very vicious. Could not drive him out of the pasture on foot, could not keep him tied up all the time, couldn't safely breed him either in or out of a bull pen, but he had to have exercise.

"Since I had had a life of experience handling range cattle, I usually handled him on a good saddle horse; but that was not satisfactory since it took time just when I wanted to do something else. That bull tore down good fences, helped me over the corral fence when I got to it just before he did, got the hired man down, and it took three of us to get them loose from each other. He just kept up a general cyclone scare on the place all the time.

"Finally I got an old, slow burro and took a little chain about three feet long with two swivels in it and a snap on either end. I put a wide strap on the burro's neck with a ring in it. Then I necked the bull and the burro together, running the chain from the burro's neck-strap, through the bull's neck-strap and thence to the nose-ring.

"You should have seen the fun! A burro hates to be necked to a bull. A bull hates the burro just as bad. I

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Can Manitoba grow enough strawberries to supply her home market? I say positively, that judging from the experience and success I have had in growing Everbearing strawberries, that Manitoba can grow all the strawberries she requires for home consumption, and have a few car loads to export.

I commenced five years ago with four dozen plants, and half of them died shortly after being set out, mostly owing to my ignorance of what the plants required, namely, sun instead of shade. I had planted them in a place where they could only get sunshine during the forenoon, this I have learned from experience was the cause of losing so many.

From the plants that lived we got some excellent fruit, and as they threw out quite a lot of runners, had a nice lot of young plants to set out the next spring, every one of which lived with the exception of three or four.

Seeing an ad. in an Eastern paper quoting everbearers at half the price I could buy them at here, I sent for 1,000, but by the end of August had only between 250 and 300 live plants left. Those left had cost me close to \$15 per hundred, whereas if I had been satisfied with the substance instead of reaching after the shadow, and bought Manitoba-grown plants, I would have saved time and trouble and been a long way ahead.

Last spring I had enough plants to cover quarter of an acre, and we picked from same, up till the first hard frost in October, 700 pounds, and sold over what we required for our own use at 25 cents per pound. This gives us a total of 2,800 pounds per acre, or \$700 (at 25 cents per pound) per acre for

fruit alone, add to this 30,000 runner plants, which is a low estimate—this is only allowing three runner plants to each old plant—and as it requires 10,000 plants to set out one acre, by adding the value of young plants at \$7.00 per 100, to fruit, we have a grand total of \$2,900 per acre. Only a gold mine or a gusher is in the same class as an Everbearing strawberry plantation. One acre of strawberries will supply 280 householders each with 10 pounds of berries. Now it is just a question of how many householders there are in Winnipeg, and how many acres require to be planted to strawberries to supply same. Rural population can grow all they require.

As Mr. Muckle, from Agricultural College said, when he saw my patch, a man must see this to believe it. It would be hard for some of your readers to believe that one of my plants last year in August had on it at one time a total of 253 berries, blossoms and fruit buds, yet such was the case. There are hundreds of acres of land bordering on creeks and rivers suitable for strawberry culture and where it would be an easy matter to irrigate the beds and by so doing increase the yield by at least one-third.—J. Graham, Neelin, Man.

## How to Catch Wild Oats

Wild oats are spreading at an alarming rate and causing great loss. I have seen a number of farmers lately, cutting down good crops green, for fodder, in their efforts to destroy this destructive weed. This is unfortunate, as they can be exterminated comparatively easy, by simply cultivating the stubble in the fall and harrowing it.

Some years ago, before I found this out, I had a 50-acre field very badly infested. I cultivated the stubble in the fall and harrowed it, then summer-fallowed it the next year. The following year it was sown to wheat and was free of wild oats. I cut the wheat myself and only saw a few heads and they were around a large stone where the cultivator would miss them.

The secret of killing wild oats is to get them to grow—and when they grow destroying them. The summerfallow above referred to was only plowed once and cultivated twice.—Robert Hicks.

## Keep Shop and Tools in Shape

Many farmers find the money invested in the farm shop the most productive of any about the farm; while other farmers claim that they are too busy to keep a shop in shape and do repair work. Perhaps both of these are right, since there is no doubt that the personal factor has much to do with making anything like this a success or a failure. Those who have a natural liking for

using tools and keeping everything ship-shape and in good repair will take care of such work in bad weather and at times when they have a little leisure, and will probably save enough time in busy seasons to make up for the time so spent; while those who have not this knack probably are better off to concentrate their energies on better planning and hire someone to do such repair work.

But one thing is sure, if the farm has a shop, it should be kept in order and the tools in shape to do good work promptly. So far as possible, everything should be kept off the floor, as that should be kept clean and free for doing work. No matter what type of floor is provided, it should be swept frequently so that if any part happens to drop while at work, it can be found promptly. If electric light is available an extension cord and lamp should be available for working under eaves, for getting the light just where needed, and for searching on the floor and under benches.

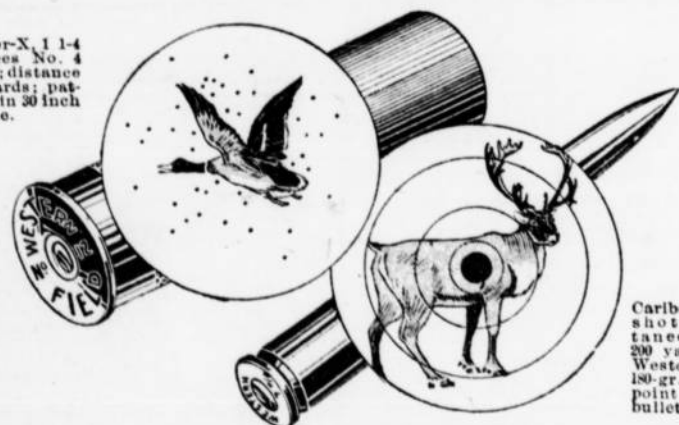
Junk should be avoided, especially under benches. Scrap pieces can often be used if the owner can find them promptly. Bolts, nuts, rivets, burrs, and so on should be sorted out and stored in marked boxes or drawers. Small miscellaneous material can best be found in flat pans or drawers. All larger material, such as gear wheels, sprockets, handles, scrap iron, chains, and so on can most easily be found if hung up on the walls or from the rafters. Pipes, shafting, rods, angle iron, and so on can best be kept on rough racks or else be set on end against the walls. A box should be kept for rough scrap, and this should be cleaned out occasionally and sold when a quantity has collected.

All tools should be kept sharp. The poor workman needs the best of tools to do a good repair job, while the good workman will not work unless his tools are in proper shape. Knowing how to keep tools in good working order is almost as important as knowing how to use them, and the farmer should learn to do this himself.—I. W. Dickerson.

## Sale for Flax Fibre

Farmers living within 60 miles of Winnipeg who have late-sown flax which looks as though it will not ripen before the arrival of heavy frost, will welcome the knowledge that there is a sale for flax straw. L. R. Key, of Teulon, who has done much to promote the growing of flax fibre in Manitoba, announces that a company for handling vegetable fibres has been incorporated and will be ready to start operations this fall. This company will be able to handle 1,000 tons of fibre. The grade most sought will be from flax that has been cut before the seed is dead ripe, but there will also be a market for straw as it comes from the thresher. Mr. Key proposes to inspect all crops before purchasing. It is necessary to have the straw fairly free from weeds.

Super-X, 1 1/4 ounces No. 4 shot; distance 80 yards; pattern in 30 inch circle.



Caribou—sneak shot instantaneous kill. 200 yards with Western 30 '06, 180-gr. Open-point Lubaloy bullet.

## Western Outshoots On Every Kind of Game

For duck or deer—quail, shore birds, geese or rabbits—bear, moose or caribou—for every kind of game, there's a Western shell or cartridge that outshoots—hits harder—kills cleaner—gets more game—due to remarkable accuracy and unusual shooting qualities! **Prove it yourself!**

Western shotgun shells are the choice of shooters everywhere. "Field," for all-round shooting. "Super-X," for its surprising long range. And the new Western shell—"Xpert"—the first progressive-burning smokeless shell to sell at a low price.

# Western

## AMMUNITION

If you are lured by big-game shooting the great accuracy and terrific penetration of Western high-power cartridges will prove a revelation to you. World's records have been established with Western. A prominent international sportsman says, "It is undoubtedly the best ammunition I have ever used for hunting."

There is a Western cartridge for every purpose—all of the same high quality. Dealers everywhere. Write for free booklets describing Western's exclusive developments in rifle, shotgun and revolver ammunition that will improve your shooting.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., 833 Broadway, East Alton, Ill.



A. E. Darby, who was recently appointed director of the Economic Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Darby is an Englishman and in the Old Country was a private teacher. He came to Canada in 1912 and engaged in newspaper work, being on the editorial staff of the Manitoba Free Press for about eight years. In 1921 he was appointed editor of The Co-operative News, published by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, a position he left to go with the Canadian Council of Agriculture.



# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened So Far

Laura Winright, after spending two years in Europe, received a letter from her father bidding her return at once as he was dying. On arriving in New York she found that neither her brother Tom nor her fiancé, George Annisford, were aware that Adam Winright was even ill. When they reached Castle Sunset they found him dead in the library.

Harry Burnville, the detective employed by Tom Winright, made a very thorough search into the personal history of all the people at Castle Sunset. In the course of search, blackmail letters were discovered. Nick Ross, the chauffeur, puzzled Laura greatly. Glory the nurse, became her most intimate friend during those trying days.

Laura, finding that she really did not love George Annisford, broke her engagement with him.

A man in grey was observed haunting Castle Sunset. Burnville and Glory Adair worked hard to discover his identity. Laura received a long-distance call from Nile, a little village, that Burnville had located the mysterious man in grey. Laura ordered Ross to drive her there. The car went crashing down an embankment where the bridge had been destroyed by a violent storm that was then in progress. Laura was saved by the foresight of Ross, but he went over with the car. She discovered that she loved Ross. They were taken to a farm-house. Laura suspected that the long-distance call had been a ruse to get them all away from Castle Sunset and sent a frantic message to Glory Adair to go there at once.

## CHAPTER XIV

### The Interrupted Search

WHEN Glory Adair left Castle Sunset, she had by no means left the Winright case behind her. The message Burnville received just before her departure had jolted her. But not violently; if Burnville had found the man, she told herself, Burnville himself was due to be jolted.

He was not the sort of man Burnville was looking for. Her palmistry told her that; and her palmistry could not lie.

These many days she herself had been busy on a single line of determined enquiry.

She was tracking an individual Burnville had apparently overlooked—the young man Ross had seen leaving Castle Sunset the night of the supposed murder. Only the chauffeur had seen that man. Only the chauffeur had testified to his existence. The chauffeur might have imagined him; might even have invented him. If so, Nick Ross himself might be worth investigating.

Just now, however, Glory felt decidedly weary of the puzzle. She realized the need of relaxation. So she went straight to the Maitland Port hospital, where she fraternized with the nurses and picked up some technical detail regarding several interesting cases. One especially interesting patient was expected to cash in at any moment. Glory was placidly waiting for him to do so when the storm broke.

The storm cleared the air, and the patient rallied. "He's actually better!" mused the disappointed watcher. She sat beside the special in attendance, studying the man's hand. "Good constitution, no bad habits and a stubborn disposition—good combination, that. He will recover. I'm simply wasting my time here." But she had to wait till the storm was over.

By then it was well past midnight. Glory set out for the Barracks, otherwise known as the Nurse's Registry, on the opposite side of town. All along her way was wreckage of the storm. She felt curious enough to take a census of the damage. Darkness had no terrors for her; wicked prowlers did not enter her scheme of life. She was somewhat of a prowler herself, cautious, silent, like a cat, and, like a cat, able to see in the dark.

Straying curiously up one street and down another, peering at flattened fences and uprooted trees and damaged street signs, she saw plenty of wreckage. She could not remember such another storm; its thoroughness, its sweeping, majestic power, delighted her. She wished, now, she had been out in the storm.

Toward three o'clock Glory reached the Barracks. The sleepy nurse who had answered Laura Winright's call dozed over a book. She nodded to Glory, and went on dozing.

"Clara," said Glory, delightedly, "it

was a superb storm. You never saw anything like it."

"Uh-huh!" returned Clara, and dozed on.

Glory turned in, and went to sleep.

The next thing she knew, Clara was shaking her back into wakefulness.

"There's a message for you," she shrilled. "I forgot all about it. Came at eleven o'clock. Wake up!"

"I am awake!"

She was, and dressing.

"Miss Winright called at eleven. She asked for you. She said to tell you—to tell you you were needed on a case—that Andrew Webster is awful sick at Castle Sunset."

"Is he?" said Miss Adair, nonchalantly. "Maybe he's dead by now."

So they had found the man in grey, and brought him to Castle Sunset? Why to Castle Sunset? puzzled Glory Adair. Why not to jail, or even to the hospital? Why should Laura Winright house her father's murderer in her own house? So the nurse mused, rummaging her dresser drawers. She discarded a little revolver, and took up her portfolio.

"She called from out in Colborne," put in Clara.

"At eleven o'clock?"

"Yes."

"And from Colborne?"

"Why not?"

"Why not, indeed?" Glory Adair was wide awake. She dropped her nurse's outfit, and took up the revolver.

The message had been sent at eleven. It was now nearing four o'clock. If Andrew Webster had been at Castle Sunset when Laura telephoned, he would probably have accomplished his purpose

## FIVE ROSES FLOUR

### FOR BREADS - CAKES

### PUDDINGS

### PASTRIES

### Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp.

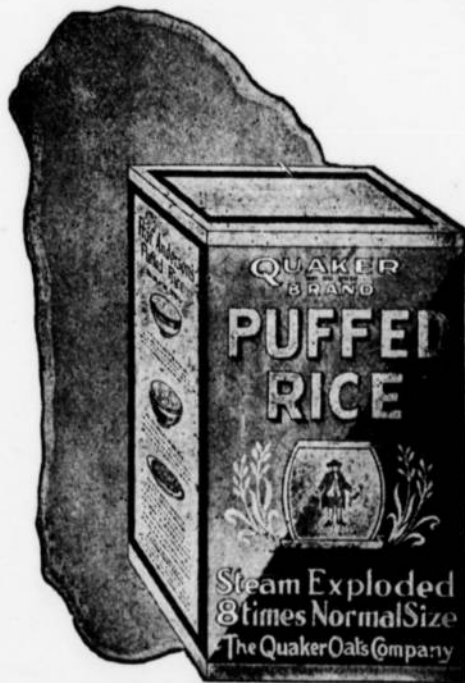
They have one rule that applies to all their baking

Can you guess it?



Serve them with

## Every Dish of Fruit!



IT is a delicious combination which no appetite can resist—fresh or preserved fruit mixed with those crisp, tasty morsels, those toasted puffed grains.

Just try it—and you'll add Puffed Grains to every dish of fruit; make it more luscious, more enticing.

Quaker Puffed Rice and Quaker Puffed Wheat are whole grains, steam exploded; made easy to digest. Only the most perfectly exploded grains go into the carton—only the grains which are most mature and therefore highest in nutrition and deliciousness.

Get a package of each the next time you're at the store.

Quaker  
**Puffed Rice**

Whole Grains - made delicious

Puffed Grains are a good food—ready to serve in many delightful ways. They make the milk dish more inviting. Serve with soup instead of crackers. Use

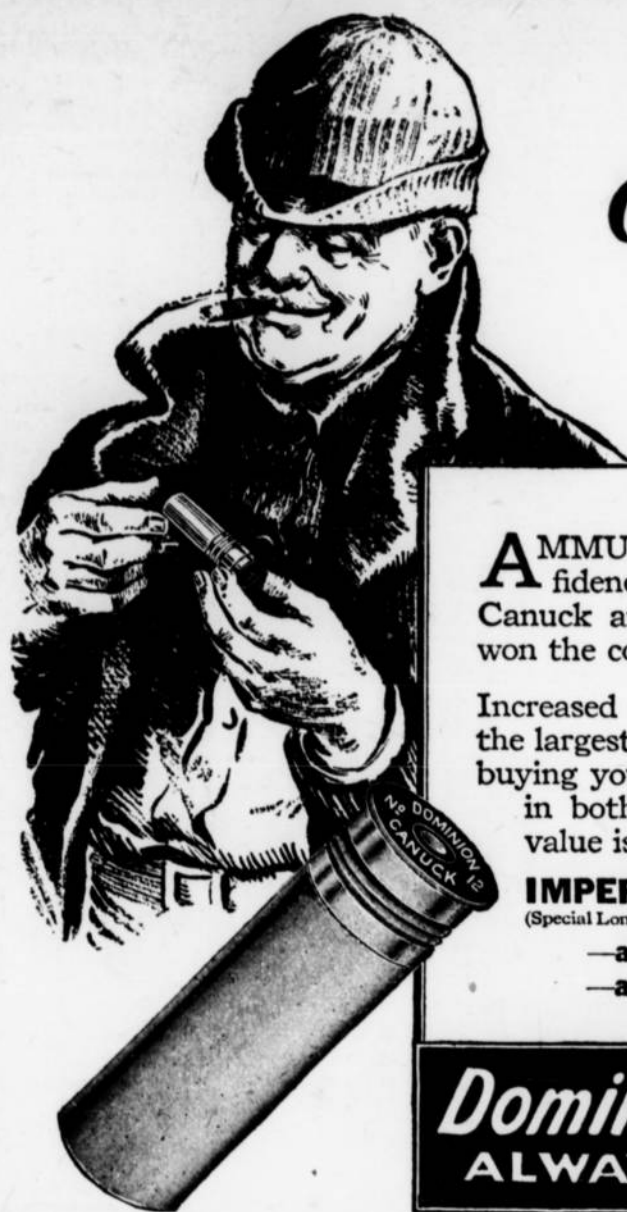
Quaker  
**Puffed Wheat**

instead of nuts in home candy-making. Douse with melted butter for hungry children to eat like peanuts. Keep both on hand always.

Products of The Quaker Mills, Saskatoon and Peterborough.

W 483





## Confidence

**A**MMUNITION is bought largely on confidence. The consistent high quality of Canuck and other Dominion Shot Shells has won the confidence of sportsmen in Canada.

Increased sales prove it—*Canuck* shells have the largest sale of any shell in Canada. When buying your shells this Fall, insist on *Canuck*, in both *standard* and *heavy* loads. The value is all in the shells. No duty to pay.

**IMPERIAL CANUCK FALCON**  
(Special Long Range)

—a shell for every purse.  
—a load for every bird that flies.

**Dominion Ammunition**  
**ALWAYS DEPENDABLE**

long ago. If, however, Laura's message was merely surmise, the man in grey might still be there.

Glory hurried, in a serene, unflustered way.

Reaching Castle Sunset ten minutes later, she circumspectly reconnoitred. No light was visible. It was, she remembered, Mrs. MacTurk's night out. Andrew Webster, whoever he was, must have known that, too.

Then the telephone message from Nile was all a blind, to lure Burnville away. Her heart leapt.

She found the front door ajar, and stole into the hall. As she tip-toed along, the rooms to right and left were dark and empty. At the stair she hesitated; then passed on into the deeper darkness that led to the library.

In front of her glowed a distant, tiny, steady eye of light, only a few feet above the floor.

The light, she found, came through the keyhole. Glory, listening, heard a shuffling sound inside the Ghost Room. Softly she tried the door. The man inside had evidently locked it and removed the key.

Glory slipped her own key into the lock. She did not turn it. She had accomplished her purpose; now the man in grey could not unlock the door from the inside.

Then she went out upon the wide porch behind the house that looked down on the harbor, and the lake. The awesome depth, the gaping shadows on all sides, made her shiver, steady-nerved though she was.

She found her revolver, and followed the porch to the side of the house, where the French windows of the library opened toward the garage. She glanced at the upstairs windows of the garage. She had on other nights seen those windows alight at all hours. Now they were dark. Ross, too, was away! Of course—he had taken Laura Winright out to Colborne.

Glory discovered, now why the light from the Ghost Room windows had not shown from the outside. The prowler, whoever he was, had closed all the inside shutters. Investigating more closely, however, Glory at last found a crack.

She put her eye to this.

The shelves had been swept clean. Books were heaped on the floor in great, irregular piles—books lying flat, on end,

sprawling open. In the blaze of light everything showed clear. There came no sound save the quick flipping of pages and the plump! as a book was tossed aside.

A dark figure leaned between her and the light. She discerned a man. His clothes were grey. He wore a grey felt hat, pulled far forward. She fancied a grey beard, ragged and untrimmed. She watched intently, hoping to glimpse his face. He sat now in profile.

Suddenly, flinging away a book, he stooped for another. His face turned toward her.

He was masked.

The nurse drew back. "He's alone," she mused. "He's hunting for something—he thinks it's hidden in the books—and—he hasn't found it!"

And he was the man in grey—Andrew Webster.

"The whole outfit's a disguise," Glory whispered, challenging the empty night.

She stepped back to the porch. The game was check-mate. The man in grey could not escape by the door; she could not enter by the windows, which were fastened on the inside. If she entered by the door, he could escape by the windows.

She dare not go for help. He might get away while she was gone.

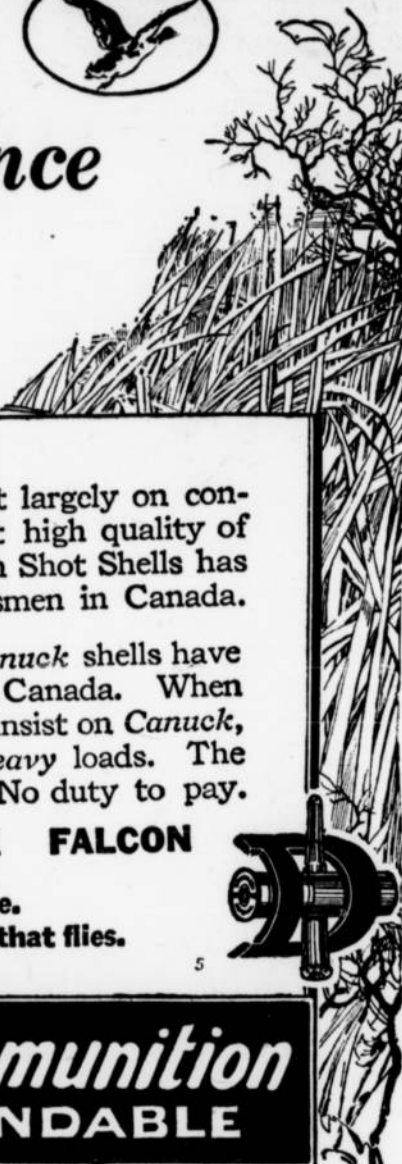
Her only course was to wait.

Then she thought of the telephone. It was in the hall, just outside the library door.

She picked up a shawl lying on a porch rocker, and with it went to the telephone. She flung the shawl over her head, covering both herself and the instrument; then lifted the receiver. Quickly she called the town constable, gave her message, dropped the receiver, and threw aside the suffocating shawl.

"Flip! Flip! Flip! Plump! Flip! Flip!" Inside the library went on the sound, uninterrupted, of leaves turned and books cast aside. The shawl had safely muffled the telephone message.

Glory returned to guard outside the French windows. The door was safe. The constable should be there in ten minutes. The nurse perched herself on the porch rail. The job was done, quite neatly, too: she would laugh at Burnville when he came back, empty-handed, from Nile.



"He went down there," gasped the detective. Then "That message was all a blind, to get me away. Where is Miss Winright? How did you get here?"

"Don't ask questions. Hurry!" She plunged into a narrow foot-path, the pungently scented cedar branches whipping her face.

"Careful," warned Burnville. "You'll slip."

"Not I."

They emerged on a narrow ledge, foot of one slope and crest of another. Glory turned, with shining eyes.

"There," she cried. "Those foot-prints were made since the storm."

The faint light of dawn showed the sandy soil torn and rutted.

She followed the foot-prints to the edge of the terrace, and downward into the cedars that clothed the slope. She found another path, and into this she swung, clinging to branches, stumbling, slipping, falling, but ever watching in the semi-darkness for the rutted marks of the grey man's descent.

They came at last to another little clearing on the face of the hill. Glory, a few yards ahead, turned a puzzled look on Burnville. A wisp of hair blew loose about her forehead, and her fair face was scratched by the branches.

"What is it?" he asked.

"The trail is lost."

"Lost? How?"

"Vanished into the earth." The nurse smiled queerly. "See! Here the foot-prints halt—break off! If I were skilled at woodcraft, I might follow broken twigs, but—"

In the very middle of the little clearing, the trail inexplicably ended. They closely examined the clearing on all four sides. Though from the upper side the foot-prints entered, nowhere did they leave.

"Where did that man go?" demanded Glory. "That is, if he is a man?"

"Did he take to the trees?"

Burnville glanced about. Glory examined the ground more intently.

"He sat down here. That means—come!"

She plunged into another path, but more cautiously, with searching glances to right and left. Perhaps ten yards of sinuous path they followed through dense cedars. Then, abruptly, she halted.

"There!" she exclaimed. "There is our quarry!"

"That brush pile!"

"Certainly."

Burnville commenced to pull aside the dead branches. Above, the morning light was widening. For the first time both man and woman sensed the oddity of their position. Glory daintily examined her revolver; then, impatient of Burnville's slowness, fell to work on the brush herself.

She uttered a cry.

"See!"

A grey-coat-sleeve showed beneath the dead branches. An instant later Burnville dazedly drew forth a shabby grey suit. Beneath it he found a battered, soft felt hat and a pair of muddy shoes.

"Yes, he wore these," she said, answering Burnville's questioning look. "And—he tried to get away with this."

She drew an envelope from the bosom of her waste. Burnville clutched it eagerly.

"Last Will and Testament of Adam Winright," he read; and tore it open. The envelope was empty.

In the Ghost Room, Glory patiently put things to rights. Judith MacTurk, coming early, as she interpreted early, shrank in horror from the scene of devastation.

"Which Judith MacTurk's ain pigs, if Judith MacTurk kept pigs—which Judith MacTurk doesna—wouldna live in sic a room, nae, not if she begged them on her bended knees." Still breathing anathema, she bustled away to make coffee.

"He did not get the will," insisted Burnville.

"No?"

"No. He was still searching when he found himself trapped."

"There is no will," suggested the nurse. "This is the envelope, and it is empty."

"Anyway," rejoined Burnville,

The silence was jarred to fragments by the cacophonous jangle of the telephone.

Either the constable was stupidly calling for more information, or the man in grey had some confederate on watch to telephone a warning.

Glory slipped to her feet, and fingered her revolver. It was too late to reach the Ghost Room door and turn the key, unnoticed. She heard the man in grey rise softly, and steal across the room. He meant to answer the telephone himself.

She heard his key clicking as he tried to insert it in the lock. He kept on trying, manifestly puzzled to find the key-hole blocked.

She waited.

Again the telephone rang.

The man inside must know, by now. Glory glanced up and down the street. On the skyline was a hint of dawn, but no one seemed stirring. She moved swiftly, silently, toward her eye-hole in the shutters.

Simultaneously shutters and windows flew open. Glory lifted her revolver and fired, point-blank. The man grappled her. They stumbled against the rail, and fell, wrestling in desperate silence.

She had no time to think. She clung gamely, seeking to hold him, he striving to free himself.

"Ross!" she cried. "Ross!"

But no Ross came.

The man's fingers tightened on her throat. He made never a sound. That struck her as odd—or was he choking her into unconsciousness. She tried to cry out, and could not. Still she held on. She would not, would not, would not let him go, she told herself.

The man's grip relaxed. She felt herself flung against the rail, her tense grasp wrenched loose. Then Burnville leaned over her.

"No," she told him, harshly, "I don't need help." She sat up, and listened. "He's running that way. Get him! Get him, I tell you!"

He plunged away in pursuit. Glory, still dazed, sought and presently found her revolver in the grass. She went staggering determinedly across the lawn after Burnville.

She heard someone struggling through the undergrowth that clothed the cliff-face. Then she came on Burnville.



August 27, 1924

"Tom has given Airth and Kinzie instructions to secure letters of administration to the estate. If a will turns up, well and good."

They were interrupted by a telephone call from Laura Winright.

"Another wild-goose chase," retailed the detective. "Nick Ross and the car are both demolished."

"Nick Ross?" Glory's uplifted brows asked a question.

Burnville shrugged his shoulders.

"You're not taking me into your confidence," said the nurse.

"Are you disclosing your secrets to me?"

"I have done it—but I won't do it again." Glory hefted a book carefully; then, with a smile, replaced it on the shelves.

Burnville glanced at the title. "Good Heavens! Think of that in a modern business man's library. Thucydides, in the original Greek. I didn't know Adam Winright was a scholar."

"Nor I." Glory, with the same dry smile, turned to the next volume. The man in grey was very thorough. I can tell you that much. Of the books he had time to look at, he went through every one. I suppose he fancied the will might be hidden between the pages. Now, I could have told him that Mr. Winright was more methodical than that."

"Palmistry!" scoffed Burnville.

"As good a guide"—imperturbable

Glory—"as the Nile constable and the drag-net—and the rural telephone."

She sipped her coffee. "Mrs. MacTurk makes very good coffee. There's only one person makes better. Her name's

Glory Adair. She's a graduate nurse, and will live and die an old maid, be-

cause she's too wise to become the tail

to any man's kite. But Mr. Burnville"

—again she smiled—"I'll bet you a

box of chocolates to a box of cigars

that palmistry does beat you."

"Done!" Burnville laughed. "Now

what will you bet that Andrew Web-

ster beats us both?"

"You have an advantage," mourned

Glory Adair. "I'll likely have to stay

here and nurse Nick Ross."

Burnville, shown the letter, whipped open his portfolio and studiously compared the handwriting on the envelope with that of the Andrew Webster letters.

"There's not the slightest doubt, Miss Winright. I'd advise you to open that letter at once."

Laura did so.

As in the earlier letters to Adam Winright, there was no superscription: merely the date, two days before.

"Just this line, Tom Winright, to say good-bye. I'm safe beyond your reach and that of your hired detectives. I got what I was after and you won't see me again."

"Andrew Webster."

"Detectives!" exclaimed Glory, peering over Laura's shoulder. She handed Burnville the envelope.

"O-ho! Buffalo post-mark. That's some clue, at last. Miss Winright"—his quick, nervous tones betrayed unusual excitement—"take it from me, we've got him cornered. I've just time to catch the train."

"Where are you going?" demanded Laura.

"If this man is in Buffalo now, he arrived there within two days," briskly returned Burnville. "Someone must have seen him. I'm going straight to Buffalo."

#### CHAPTER XV The Book of the Past

Glory Adair condescended to accompany the detective to the station at the foot of the hill.

"I'll call a taxi," suggested Mr. Burnville.

"By no means," rejoined the nurse. "The short walk will invigorate us both. Isn't the lake superbly smooth, now that the fog has lifted? I like this old town. Don't you, Mr. Burnville?"

Glory Adair was charming in white. It set off her dark hair and dark eyes, and matched the pallor of her face. Only now her eyes were mockingly bright, her smile tantalizingly insolent, although she made secret fun of Burnville's sturdily determined search.

"Am I correct, Miss Adair, in still counting you a rival?"

"If you have not abandoned the field to me?"

He breathed deep. There was a spice of enjoyable novelty in this situation. His battles heretofore had all been with criminals; the interposition of this sweet-faced palmist with her air of saucy serenity added zest to the chase.

She ventured a question.

"May I ask if you have established the identity of that young man? The young man Nick Ross saw leaving Castle Sunset the night Mr. Winright died?"

"You may."

"And the answer, please?"

"I'll give it when you tell me what you found in the library the first day, just before I came."

"That's a bargain."

"Very well. What did you find?"

"I found there were no signs of a disturbance, or of violence. The envelope that had contained the telegram had been folded and thrown into the fire-place by Mr. Winright—"

"Why by Mr. Winright?"

"Because it was folded carefully, as the unbroken ashes showed. The other man would have crumpled it. His hand-print tells me that."

"And what else did you find?"

"Nothing. You came just then. Now, as to the young man—"

Burnville smiled.

"I have definite clues as to his identity."

"Oh?"

"Which I am not prepared to disclose to competitors."

"There was such a young man?"

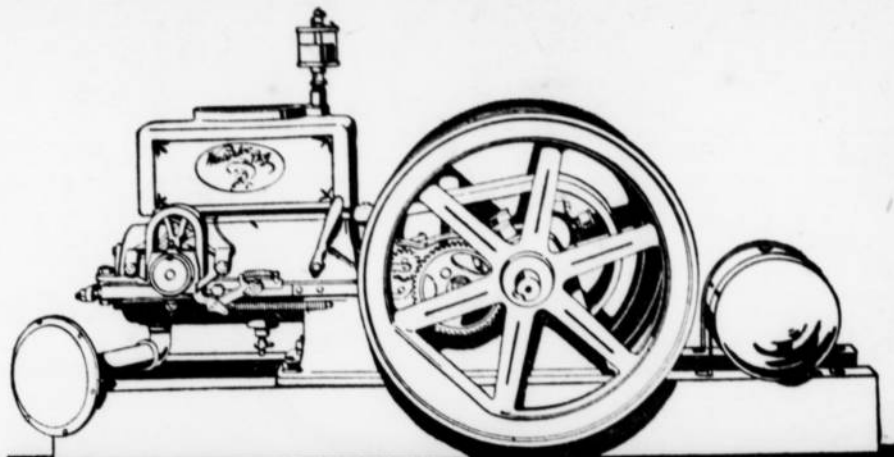
Burnville shrugged his shoulders.

"You are not playing fair, Mr. Burnville. You do not tell me everything, as I told you."

"We must each keep our secrets, Miss Adair," philosophized the detective. "Anyway, here's my train. Don't forget that challenge."

"Palmistry versus the practical detective," Glory's eyes danced. She felt not the least crestfallen that Burnville had outmatched her.

Returning to Castle Sunset, she went straight to the Ghost Room.



## Have More Time for the Bigger Farm Jobs

Think of the time that is spent every week in the year by you, your help, or the women folks, pumping water, churning cream, separating, washing and many other minor, but necessary, jobs. All this work, and much more, can be turned over to a Waterloo Boy engine with real economy and save this valuable time for the bigger jobs on the farm.

### Waterloo Boy Engines

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"Miss Winright," she said, "we have gone through all those books and we have not found the will. Neither Mr. Burnville, nor you, nor I. And the man in grey has not found it—"

"His letter says—"

"Can you repeat the exact wording of that letter?"

Laura Winright knitted her brows.

"Just this line, Tom Winright, to say good-bye. I'm safe beyond your reach and that of your hired detectives. I got what I was after and you won't see me again."

She paused.

"Did you notice one significant word?"

"What word?"

"Detectives—spelt with two t's."

Laura stared.

"It is significant, you mean, because it's misspelled?"

"Perhaps—but chiefly because originally only four persons in Maitland Port

knew Harry Burnville came here as a detective."

Laura started. Glory Adair, Tom Winright, Harry Burnville—they were always seeing things she could not see. And they were the three others who from the first had known Burnville's true status.

"There is a fifth, evidently—the man in grey?"

"And the inference—?"

"One of these four persons disclosed the truth; or the servants overheard us; or—"

"Or Andrew Webster himself was listening?"

Laura cast a whitening look of apprehension at the heavy curtains. The quizzical brown eyes showed elation; such elation as Glory Adair, a little girl, might have felt in presenting to a playmate a complicated puzzle she had solved herself.

Then she pondered, rocking.

What she meant to say came hard, even to her. Yet Laura Winright, for her own sake, must be prepared for things still harder. She deliberated, till Laura's wondering look grew compellingly intent.

"Laura?"

"Yes?" Laura leaned close.

The telephone intervened. Glory placidly answered it.

"No. I can't do anything. My dear Miss Sifton, it's out of my line entirely . . . I'm exceedingly sorry—he was such a nice old dog, too—I like dogs. . . . But I'd be totally out of place—really, I think a veterinary."

A moment's silence.

"Yes."

Silence again.

"I really think it would be nicer—probably a little strychnine—oh, I have strychnine handy but—now, really, I'd rather you'd get Jack to do it. . . ."

Laura Winright listened impatiently to the protracted argument. Miss Adair at last managed to break away.

"Old Rover Sifton is dying. Poor Fanny offered me anything under the sun if I'd only cure him. She offered me fifty dollars a week to nurse him for her. Laura Winright, is there a human would offer me that much for nursing another human! The disease is incurable. I told her so. It's old age. She gave me every symptom—and—and then she wanted me to come over and give him something to put him out of his misery."

Her smile faded.

"You were going to say—?" insisted Laura.

"Oh, yes. I was going to say—Laura, why didn't you tell me that your father and mother were—divorced?"

A moment Laura sat in stunned silence: then anger surged through her. "Why? Because they were not!" Her blue eyes filled.

Glory had thought she sensed how Laura Winright would feel; a glance at the girl's face, troubled, pain-drawn, gave her a new idea of the heights of Laura's passionate idealism. Divorce had no place in her scheme of things. She saw in her long-dead mother a loving wife; in her austere father a loyal husband. "Are there still girls like that?" mused the nurse; and stayed incredulous, unwilling to believe her eyes.

She had seen much of the sordid, sorrowing, selfish side of life. Yet quickly enough she realized that Laura's attitude toward the mere suggestion of divorce was a logical outcome of her training under a stiff cold Scotswoman, and her quiet, contemplative life.

"There, there, I'm sorry dear," she soothed. "Forgive me, won't you?"

Laura checked her sobs.

"You are so sudden, Glory. I never know what you are going to say. I don't know much of my mother," she went on, soberly, "and all I know, I've told you."

Again tears blurred her vision.

"My mother—my mother was a good woman!"

"I know, dear. I'm not blaming your mother."

Laura stiffened, angrily.

"Then—then—it's dad—"

"Stop and think, Laura." The nurse, for all her zephyry voice, was taking her patient firmly in hand. "What did those letters say—the letters Mr. Burnville found? The past, wasn't it? Isn't there a chance that in trying to find out what happened that night and why it happened, you might learn things that would hurt?"

Laura's face clouded. Yet her lips formed a thin line.

"Glory. I—I must find out." Glory heard the resolute intaking of the girl's breath.

"Did you ever see your mother's picture?"

Laura stared in affright.

"I know the answer, dear." The nurse was all tenderness now. "You needn't tell me."

"But who—who told you?"

"Your father's hand, dear—and your father's hand can't lie."

"You may have read it wrong?"

"Oh, I may." She sighed resignedly. Apparently there was no convincing this pertinacious, blue-eyed idealist of the truth of palmistry. "When we raked over these books,"—she crossed to the shelves—"you found nothing and Mr. Burnville found nothing, but I found a very interesting old volume that seems worth looking into."

Laura rose.

"I suppose you'll read all afternoon."

"Sit down. I may want to read this aloud."

She returned to her rocker with a thick quarto bound in black morocco. Laura glanced curiously at the title.

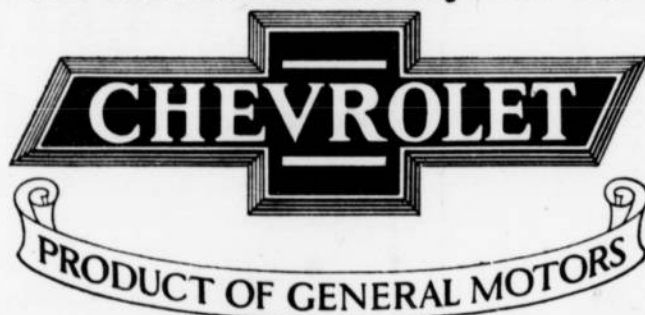
"Greek!"

"Thucydides," explained the nurse, "a famous Greek historian who was also an indifferent general. This was printed"—she turned to the title page—"at Leipzig in 1785. Very good." She placidly turned a few sheets. "Notice the substantial binding. This paper is yellow with age. Heft the book, will you?"

Laura did so.

"Why?"

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"Shake it."

"It's hollow!"

"A good book converted into a clever dummy. If I had come a half hour later that morning, the man in grey would have found it. If I hadn't found it immediately I returned from the chase, you or Mr. Burnville would have beaten me to it. Mr. Burnville won't find it, now. He keeps his secrets. Oh, well, I keep mine."

Opening the book, she fingered over a score of pages, pressed a spring in the back. A cover flew up.

"Maitland Port always pronounced Adam Winright a queer old stick. Just like him to turn a Greek book that nobody would take from the shelves into a hiding place for—old letters!"

The big book, outwardly just like any other book only ten times more uninteresting, was a jewel case within, but crowded with yellow, faded letters, a few old photographs, a packet tied with faded ribbon. Glory handed the packet to Laura Winright. The girl, fingering it gingerly, almost instantly returned it unexamined. Miss Adair for her part searched each item very methodically. The loose letters were singularly old and yellow letters, plainly enough, from parents in the country to a young man in a big city.

"I have found nothing of date, since your father's marriage, approximately speaking," commented the nurse. She pursued her search. "No envelopes! That's too bad. But this letter begins, 'Dear Harry.'"

"Uncle Harold Winright, I daresay." To Laura, her father's elder brother had never been more than a hazy phantom.

"Was he ever married?"

"No. I asked Dad once, and he said Harold died a young man."

"Was there any hard feeling between him and your father?"

"None," Laura hesitated. "That is," she qualified, "Dad never told me of any."

The nurse laid aside the loose letters. "There is nothing to help us in these."

Beneath them were old photographs, including a few daguerreotypes. Laura, on tip-toe now, gazed expectantly over her friend's shoulder.

"That must be father when he was young. There is an enlargement of that in the living-room. You've seen it, Glory? Yes, that's father."

Glory requisitioned her microscope. "Oh, these professional photographs!" she exclaimed. "They show just the back of the hand when"—her tone grew biting—"the palm might tell so much."

The next two photographs were of young men, evidently chums of Adam Winright. Miss Adair reached for the last. It was wrapped in tissue paper bound with a blue ribbon. With her handkerchief the nurse brushed away a faint film of dust; then, unwrapping the picture, turned it toward the light.

Laura, with a sharp cry, pressed her hands over her eyes.

"What's the matter, dear?"

"Oh, nothing!" the girl protested.

From the photograph gazed at them a girlish face, face of a young woman whose dark hair and piercing eyes hinted at southern blood. Even into the photograph the artist seemed to have injected a touch of charm; there was a quaint fascination in the alluring eyes and pouting lips.

"Isn't she pretty?" Laura was herself again.

"Did you ever see her?"

"No."

"Did your father ever tell you who she was?"

"No. I never knew the least thing about her till you found this photograph."

"Then she is not your mother?"

Laura made no answer. Through her microscope, Glory studied every detail of the picture. "Here," she remarked, "are initials—'L. M.'"

She laid the photograph aside.

Laura Winright proffered the packet of letters.

"You didn't even untie them!"

"No. I—"

"This ribbon has been untied quite recently," Glory thoughtfully pulled out the bow-knot. Within the packet something glistened jetty-black.

"Hair!" exclaimed Laura.

"A woman's hair," Glory's tone

was reverent. "From the girl of the picture."

With unwonted emotion she laid the little wisps of hair beside the faded ribbon. She turned to the letters.

"A woman's writing. Love letters?" The writing was faint, and here and there illegible. The letters bore date nearly thirty years before. Laura, having read a few lines, drew back.

"Have we a right to read them, Glory?"

Glory studied the faded paper. "Dear Boy" was the only superscription. She turned the page. "Lucile," she murmured. "Just Lucile. A young girl with a foreign name. This is the girl of the picture—L.M.? And Lucile was your mother's name?"

Laura's lips twitched.

"I—I never knew." She tried hard to face the question. "But she could hardly be dark—for father was rather dark, and I—"

She bent her golden head.

"Your mother should, logically, have been fair," reasoned the nurse. "So you don't want to read the letters? Well, they're none of my personal concern."

Gathering the letters together, she reached forth her hand for the faded ribbon. She seemed for the nonce a mere automaton, without feeling, without even a woman's most natural curiosity to delve into the most enchanting of all subjects, another woman's past. Laura smiled.

"That's right," she approved. "We won't read them." She had come to a chasm from whose brink she shrank.

Glory took up the ribbon.

Laura's face changed. She laid a faltering hand on the nurse's arm.

"Glory!"

"Yes." The brown-eyed girl laid the wisps of black hair amid the letters, and commenced to tie the ribbon.

"We must read them. I don't want to, but—for Dad's sake—"

She halted, irresolute. Was it indeed for her father's sake that all this past must be laid bare? Then, relentlessly, the old determination gripped her. She was essentially a woman, with the woman's intentness on the one preconceived idea.

"I mean to find the man who was with Dad that night," she cried, in an outburst of self-justification. As, weak, faltering, she had nevertheless struggled even to the horror of gazing with questioning eyes on the lines of her father's dead hand, so now, weak, faltering, she stood determined to probe this matter to its blackest depths. "I intend to find that man."

Glory laid aside the ribbon.

The letters were many and, as time wore on, became more voluminous and more endearing. Chance references hinted of the New York of thirty years before. Yet after a lapse of years even the clearest allusions were uncertain.

"What a pity we haven't the envelopes!" exclaimed the nurse. "Boy—Garçon—Petit Ami—"

The letters covered some fourteen months; then abruptly ceased.

"What does that mean?" wondered Laura.

"A parting—or a marriage. From the tone of the letters I should say a marriage. See," added Glory, glancing inside the wrapper, "here is one more letter. If we had commenced with this, we might not have needed to even glance at the others."

The letter, dated two years later than the last they had just read, was in the same hand-writing. But the writing was no longer faint; firm, rather, and clear, as though the heat of some fierce feeling had burned each character into the page. Glory silently held it outspread. Laura stared without comprehension.

"Read it" she at last faltered. "I—I don't want to."

Glory read, in a low voice. Compared with the others, this letter was singularly curt and direct.

"Sir," it began, "Mr. Villard tells me that you have won your suit, and that in the sight of the law I am no longer your wife. I shall always be your wife in the sight of God—that you know. Mr. Villard tells me that my boy has been left to me, that I shall have charge of his upbringing. Rest assured, I shall teach him to carry out

one sacred purpose, to which he will devote his life—the infliction of justice on his father and my husband."

"Justice, slow of foot, will take years to reach you; but by his hand it will be sure to seek you out and strike you down. No wealth you can win will ensure you peace, no doors can bar out the avenger, always you must be haunted by the thought of what is to come—punishment, inevitable, by the means you know, from your own flesh and blood."

The letter was signed, simply: "Lucile."

"And the date," remarked Miss Adair, sententiously, "is—let me see—1887—just twenty-eight years ago. Did your hand—and your father's—tell me the truth? How old are you, Laura Winright?"

Many moments passed before Laura, sobbing incoherently, could falter forth the answer:

"I—I am just twenty."

(To be continued next week).

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# The Countrywoman

## The Clearing-out Mood

**W**HEN a rainy or shut-in day comes along and no particular task or duty presses for immediate attention most women take a delight in rummaging through bureau drawers, cupboard shelves or old trunks. They make it a general sorting-out and cleaning-up day. Old trunks can be such interesting fields of exploration, as they gather in their mysterious depths knick-knacks, garments, papers and keepsakes that have often-times many sentimental associations with past days, old friends and places. The articles have often very little value and are of little use but because the sight of them brings back memories of other days the owner is very loath to dispose of them. To her they have a value that cannot be measured in money.

Consciously or unconsciously most people, at some time or other in their lives form a habit of collecting certain things. With the small boy or youth it may be marbles, stamps, insects, plants or birds' eggs, while with his sister it may be pretty remnants of silk and velvet for sewing, pictures, poems, china, souvenirs or any one of the many things that delights the heart of the small girl. Grown to adult years the articles collected varies with the interest of the collector, but usually there is some one thing the man or woman puts by and in which he or she takes a pleasure that other folks find hard to understand.

The woman in the home, unless she belongs to a family that changes its home every few years has the opportunity of storing things away that few other people possess. She possibly may not have the hobby of collecting certain articles, but she is confronted with the question of storing garments and household furnishings. Often she can not find it in her heart to destroy or give things away. Perhaps in her subconscious mind she treasures the old saying to the effect that if you keep anything seven years you will find a use for it.

It frequently takes quite a bit of strength of will to dispose of or to cut up old garments or furnishing and make them over. Of course there are some keep-sakes that one is justified in preserving, and which increase in value as the years go on or become an heirloom to be handed from mother to daughter. But the line should be drawn very close or else the pile of things kept will grow astonishingly fast. After a lapse of years the woman who has developed the habit of "saving things" asks herself wonderingly: "Now, why in the world did I save that thing? I never, in this world, will find a use for it. It should have been destroyed years ago."

The male members of the family often regard the "cleaning-up and clearing out" mood of the women of the house as a positive danger and many are the injunctions to save this or that particular hobby-treasure, but the wise housewife proceeds on her way quietly and as tactfully as possible. Of course the ideal arrangement is to let the good man have his own little corner or box for storing things and let him be responsible for the cleaning of it.

It is a good plan to hold at least one annual clearing-out day and have the pile reduced to its smallest dimensions.

## Handicrafts in Saskatchewan

The Arts and Crafts Committee of the Homemakers clubs in Saskatchewan has already accomplished a good deal though it has been in existence barely a year. With Mrs. M. E. Withers as convener, the committee set to work to locate the people in various parts of the province who produced handicrafts.

In speaking of the new scheme, Mrs. Withers said, "We have only recently started this work and did not expect much this year, but the results have been good. I think I may say that the idea started here in our own Kelliher club after an exhibition of handicrafts and home industries. We asked for the loan of any home-made article for

exhibition and had demonstrations in spinning and carding. It was such a success that we determined to hold another exhibition last year, and it was wonderful. We never dreamed there was such talent in our own district and found that people (many of whom could not speak English) were delighted and proud to show their work.

"The aim of our provincial committee is to revive the handicrafts and if possible to find some way of marketing the beautiful work done by women who originally came from Europe. Recently we were able to report that 135 people, through the medium of 19 clubs in four of the districts, produced 15 different kinds of handicraft. Some of these are spinning, weaving, European embroidery, lace-making, tatting, vegetable dyeing, basketry, book-binding, shoe-making, rug-weaving, and wood-carving. Swedish weaving and hardanger work are some of the industries our committee has discovered."

At a recent sale at the University of Saskatchewan a number of luncheon sets, exquisitely woven and set with crochet or drawn work sold rapidly, and so did smaller pieces such as traycloths, doilies, bureau scarves and buffet sets.

The Homemakers' Clubs have co-operated with the local Council of Women of Saskatoon in disposing of handicrafts and have also enlisted the sympathies of other interested people. As yet the movement for reviving home crafts is still in its infancy but the committee has great hopes for the future. At the Toronto Exhibition this summer the committee will have an exhibit of typical Saskatchewan handicrafts.

This interest in home industries is something that could well be taken up by women's organizations in other provinces. It is doubtful whether there is any other part of the world in which so many different types of handicrafts are produced. People from England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and other parts of Europe brought to our shores the skill to create things of real beauty. Besides these, there is the work of our own Indians. What a pity it would be if their right hands should lose their cunning and if their knowledge were not passed on to the rising generation. It is hoped that the West will not lose the opportunity of today to make itself famous for the beauty of its handicrafts.

## A Move for Modest Dress

The National Council of Catholic Women have drafted a pledge which calls for a defence of Catholic standards and especially specifies the matter of dress for women (but does not define a standard). The pledge is being sent out from headquarters to the members. The Woman Citizen commenting upon this says that if all the members sign the pledge and live up to it there will be 700,000 modestly dressed women in the United States.

This is not a new effort on the part of the council as it has, ever since its organization in 1920, given publicity to its convictions that there is need for higher standards in dress and that the rank and the file of the council should

help set the standard. At various meetings and conventions of the organization resolutions to that effect have been adopted and attention has been called to them in the council's monthly bulletin.

The Woman Citizen also comments that: "Added interest has been shown in this effort recently because of a similar movement, which, according to newspaper reports, is under way in Italy. The Pope, attracted by the campaign against immodest dress for women undertaken by the Catholic Women's Diocesan Clubs, has offered a medal to the club designing the most modest—and at the same time attractive—style for women."

## Co-operation with the School

Mothers should keep in touch with their child's school life and with their teacher. They do not know what they are missing, for by so doing they have another chance to become the child's comrade and friend all during his school days.

A rural teacher said to me, "You are the only mother who has come to visit the school this whole year," and then the school year was nearly over. She went on to add that she was feeling horribly lonely and discouraged, and small wonder—a whole year without the mothers of the district caring what work she was doing.

It only takes a small part of the day to go and visit the school and by doing it at least once a month it establishes a bond of sympathy between the mother, the teacher and the child which is very valuable.

By listening to the children when they come from school you can enter into their life by sympathetic understanding. It pays both the mother and father to show interest in the children's lives by talking with them about their records and papers. Too often are the children told, "Don't bother me with that just now, I am too busy."

If you are truly interested your children will advance more rapidly in their school work for they feel your interest. It pays to uphold a teacher at all times, for if the child knows that the parents and the children co-operate they realize that it will do them little good to come home with tales from school, for no excuse will be accepted for their laziness or bad behavior. Make your children understand that the teacher is respected and admired as a good friend and you will have little trouble with fault finding.

How many times have the teachers helped the children after they have been ill, or where the work was hard or even when they were slow and stupid—more times than they have been given credit for.

Teachers as a rule are glad to show drawings, compositions and papers of all kinds to the parents. It is surprising how good your child's paper will look compared to some of the others, or it is surprising how inferior it may look as well to the mother who thought her boy was about the brightest boy there was. A little comparison is good for the mother as well as for the child.

The mother must stand behind the school system and the school teacher if she wants results. Before she begins to criticize even to herself she should ask herself these questions:

"Do I know the teacher?"  
"Have I ever visited the school long enough to gain a knowledge of the method used by that teacher?"

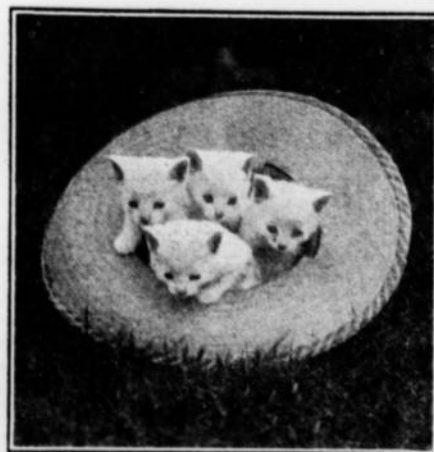
"Does the teacher know I am willing to co-operate with her in every respect?"

"Do my children bring home their papers and drawings for me to see?"

"Do I wait for their report card and try and encourage them to bring home better remarks not by punishments but by praise and rewards?"

"Do I try to make the children like to go to school and encourage them to like their teacher?"

If the teacher and the mother and the child pull together they are all bound to be satisfied. This makes an invincible trio.—Marilla R. Whitmore.



Just Naturally Inquisitive



*"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton*

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Editor.—Your editorial on The Challenge of the Senate. As an actual settler along the line of the C.N.R. Turtleford-Hafford branch, I want to say you did well to take issue with the statements made by some of the honorable senators.

For instance that made by Gideon Robertson about the grading in 1922 (should be 1921) "being done to create work to relieve a serious unemployment." This statement is made either from utter lack of knowledge or with deliberate purpose to deceive. I know Mr. Miller, the contractor who did the work. He told me about the serious shortage of help, and wanted to know if some of our boys could go to work on the grade, who would stay on the job. Again: Mr. Lynch-Staunton's "slam at the settlers," for going into a country 15 years ago and settling 30 miles from a railroad. Here is a woeful lack of knowledge, or a studied purpose to misrepresent the facts. The honorable gentleman should know, or he is, through ignorance, not fitted to hold the position in our affairs that he does, that the Canadian government, and the C.P.Ry. (the other half of our government), through their respective colonization agents at home and abroad, are now and have been for many more than 15 years, putting out information and data, with maps, etc., showing where these branch lines are surveyed—to be built by the government.

In our own case this information came to us through C.P.R. agents over three years ago, and stating the line would be in operation in time to move our first crops, or they (the C.P.R.) would themselves do the work; and in the case of an Englishman, he was informed by Canadian immigration agents in England, that the branch would be built, and he came and settled here. He has passed beyond. Still no road. But we have the everlasting wrangle between the representatives of the people and a body of unrepresentative men who are appointed for life, and who for reasons heretofore stated do not seem to realize the obligations they owe to their country.

We should like to ask the Hon. Patrick Charles Murphy if he was joking about those three and four-ton trucks. We are moving about over the highways of this district, and so far have not seen them. Will the Hon. Pat inform us where they are? We know that people from that little green island are noted for their wit, and Patrick is probably no exception. That terrible "orgy of extravagance" which the C.N.R., under Sir Henry Thornton, has entered upon is something awful to contemplate, as a taxpayer. Perhaps the Hon. Sir James Loughheed has been too busy with other than government affairs to know that that "orgy of extravagance" saved the people of Canada about six and a half million dollars the past year. Read the government railroad records and try again Sir James.

If consistent and agreeable will The Grain Growers' Guide, for myself, and the information of the good people of this district, they are, who are directors, and how many are stockholders of the C.P.Ry. We would like to know where the strongest ties of the members of the Senate are.—O. G. Hopkins, Glaslyn, Sask.

[Note.—We regret we are not in a position to furnish the information asked for. It is better to take the action of the Senate on pure public grounds, rather than seek a motive outside of public policy, which, of course, is not to say there may not be such motive.—Editor.]

The Editor.—The premier of Ontario, a mere 150-200-pound individual, rears up on his hind legs at a celebration in his province, and with the fervor of a Mohammedan seeking recruits for an anti-Christian crusade calls upon the Orange order to flout the "spirit of liberty" now sweeping over our prairies. He calls it "communism," and a few other reactionary epithets. His hardly disguised attack upon our Progressive M.P.'s, especially the Alberta group, under the able leadership of President Wood, is the senseless babbling of a political ignoramus. His charges are false, idiotic, cowardly and malicious. His burns martyrs at the stake and causes civil war. His mind seems hopelessly lost in the fog of the dark ages and yet somehow he manages to "muddle" along. He is a brilliant sample of that species of public nut which thrives so richly in Eastern Canada and is very common in Ontario. A mere mortal trying to stop Almighty God from carrying out His Divine plans. Haw! Haw! Such a freak belongs in a museum. His deliberate attempt to fan the flames of racial hatred at a time when every sane element is earnestly striving to restore some degree of peace and harmony among mankind, and in view of our heavy post-war burdens, is most regrettable. He further complains that good British citizens, Canada. He is right. Men like him are largely to blame. The West is slowly com-

ing into its own and we are getting under the enemy hide at last. There will be no compromise. Team work—steady, deadily and unrelenting, alone can achieve victory for our cause. The enemy is desperate and will resort to every means known to despots to crush us—let us be prepared for any crisis however grave. Organize, co-operate, educate and hit back 100 per cent. strong, must be our slogan. The time is coming when "some one in authority" to quote Mr. Ontario Premier—the people themselves—will take this question up, trust The Guide for that. When they do, politicians like Ferguson, Currie and Meighen will be invited to get out of Canadian public life and stay out.—Hugh B. Thomas, Edgerton, Alta.

*The Gold Seal (shown below) identifies the genuine guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs and Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. It gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee.*



Showers may beat down on the *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rug on the porch,—the hot sun may glare down on it, but the colorful pattern is unharmed

### *Seamless—Easily Cleaned*

*Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rugs cannot take up dirt and sand because they are made all in one piece with a smooth, firm surface. A few strokes of a damp cloth is all the cleaning required to make them spick and span.

So varied are the designs that you can select one of these labor-saving rugs for any room in your home. Moreover, *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs lie flat without fastening, and never curl at the edges.

These splendid, serviceable rugs are so moderate in price that they are within range of the most modest purse.

Gold Seal  
**CONGOLEUM**  
ART-RUGS  
Made in Canada  
By Canadians—For Canadians

Continued from Page 3

the issue and control of our currency medium.

In order to enable the next sitting of the board to get right down to the fundamental reason of the present depression, it was considered advisable to ask the government of the province of Saskatchewan to make a survey of agriculture, with a view to determining the assets and liabilities of the farmer, together with his standard of living, the productive power of his farm, the condition of his equipment, the fluctuation of his financial strength from year to year, the relation between the capitalization of his farm and its producing power, and the amount of unpaid labor on the farm. It was believed that, if it is possible to obtain a survey of this kind, it will then be possible to draw a reasonable conclusion between the

capitalized value of agriculture and the actual value of agriculture, as shown by its producing power.

The following committees were selected to carry out the various findings of the board: Immigration committee, Geo. F. Edwards and Mrs. Ida McNeal; investigational committee, financial conditions, Dr. Swanson, Mrs. T. V. Hanway, W. H. Thomson, J. H. Craig and G. H. Williams; survey committee, Dr. Swanson, Geo. F. Edwards and W. E. Stokes.

The selection of the committee to investigate the marketing and transportation problems in connection with mixed farming was left to the chairman. It was considered that it would be advisable to go outside of the board to obtain members for this committee in order to have the services of people who had been making a study of this particular phase of farming. The number of the committee was placed at five.



### Popular Rug Sizes—Low Prices

9 x 3 feet	\$ 4.75	9 x 9 feet	\$13.85
9 x 4½ feet	7.00	9 x 10½ feet	16.15
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*Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard, 90c sq. yd.

Be sure to see these beautiful and practical rugs at your dealer's, or write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the patterns in full colors.

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The same durable, waterproof, flat-lying material as the rugs, but in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor. Many pretty designs—note price above.

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LIMITED

1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec



*Two patterns very popular throughout the Dominion*



## Second Chambers

Continued from Page 8

established by the republican constitution of 1911. It is elected by the municipal councils for six years, one-half retiring every three years, and is composed of men nominated on account of some special qualification for dealing with public questions.

### Switzerland

The upper house of Switzerland is representative of the Cantons of the Federation, and the members of it are elected according to Cantonal laws. Each Canton has two members and the Canton pays its own members and decides their term of office. The Swiss upper house is therefore really a conference of delegates from the Cantons. The upper house possesses equal power with regard to legislation with the lower house, disagreements being referred to joint committees of the two houses. If the committees fail to agree the measure is dropped. Switzerland also possesses the initiative and referendum, both of which are under popular control and constitute a popular check on both houses.

### Spain

The upper house of Spain is as varied with regard to method of appointment as the House of Lords. It consists of senators by right, appointed life senators, elected senators and senators by virtue of official position, ecclesiastical or civil. The life senators are appointed by the crown and the total of life senators and senators by right may not exceed 180. There are 180 elected senators, elected by local governing bodies and certain institutions repre-

senting the church, universities, academies, etc. One-half of the elected portion retires every five years, except in case of a dissolution when the whole of the elected portion must be re-elected. In practice the elected portion of the Senate is dissolved along with the Chamber of Deputies.

Finance measures must originate in the Chamber of Deputies, but the Senate may amend or reject money bills. Disagreements between the two houses are referred to a committee composed of an equal number from both houses and the decision reached by this committee must be accepted without amendment by both houses, otherwise the measure is rejected.

### Sweden

In Sweden the upper house is called the First Chamber, and the lower house the Second Chamber. The First Chamber is composed of members who are over 35 years of age, and who possess certain property qualifications. It is elected by the county councils and the electors of six cities not represented on the county councils. The country is divided into 19 constituencies, arranged in eight groups, and an election takes place in one of the eight groups every September, the voting being by proportional representation. The term of office is thus eight years with one-eighth of the members retiring every year.

The two houses possess equal powers in legislation, but financial disputes are submitted to a vote of the two houses sitting in joint session and the majority rules. The upper house has 150 and the lower house 230 members.

### Japan

Japan is another of the countries where an effort has been made to com-

bine an aristocratic with the democratic principle in an upper house. The Japanese upper house is partly hereditary, partly nominated by the Emperor for life, partly elected by the aristocracy from among themselves with a part elected by the fifteen highest taxpayers in each province by and from among themselves upon nomination of the Emperor. The term of office of the elected portion is for seven years, and it is also provided that the elected portion must not exceed the non-elected portion. The Japanese Senate possesses powers equal with that of the House of Representatives with regard to legislation, except that money bills must be first introduced in the House of Representatives. It must also be mentioned that the Emperor possesses the power to dissolve the House of Representatives as a purely disciplinary measure, in other words, to make the popularly elected chamber realize that democracy is yet pretty much of a veneer in Japanese politics. The Emperor has no such power over even the elected part of the upper house.

### South American Republics

Among the South American republics the legislatures have been modelled in the main upon that of the United States although in the course of a century of self-government modifications of various kinds have been introduced. Under the constitution of 1891, the Senate of the Republic of Brazil is composed of citizens who are 35 years of age and have been citizens for six years. The Senate is elected directly by the people, three for each state, for nine years, one-third retiring each year. Money bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies, but otherwise the two

houses possess equal legislative power. The Senate of the Republic of Argentina is composed of 30 members, two from the capital of each province, elected for nine years by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures of the provinces, one-third retiring each year. Except that money bills must originate in the lower house, the legislative powers of the two houses are equal. The Senate of the Republic of Chili, is elected by provinces for six years, in the proportion of one senator for every three deputies from each province. The same electors elect senators as elect the deputies. The Senate of the Republic of Peru is also elected by direct vote of the people from electoral districts every five years, the Senate being renewed as a whole.

(Next week, Senates in the New Constitutions of Europe.)

A very helpful little book on Landscape Gardening has been put out by E. C. Hilborn, of the Northwest Nursery Co., Valley City, N.D., under the title of The Amateur's Guide to Landscape Gardening (price, 35 cents). This little work is beautifully illustrated, showing the effect of various types of planting and would be helpful to any person who is endeavoring to beautify the home grounds. It is prepared especially for amateurs and covers the fundamentals of landscape design for the small place. It does not go into details but leaves it to the planter to decide what his final planting will be. Although it is not aimed specially at farm plantations yet the ideas and suggestions contained in it are quite applicable to the problems of farm homemakers.

### NICKY EATS "HUMBLE PIE"

Suppose you were an elephant and your young master hired you out as a nurse to a man with gout, and suppose you saw a bee buzzing around his sore foot—what would you do? It's fair to suppose you would do just what Tiny did. And it is likely the same thing would happen. You'd be fired. Nicholas Nutt, with his usual thoughtfulness, rented Tiny to Old Man Grouch, the time he had such a severe case of gout. Tiny got 50 cents for Nicky and a severe canning for himself. But in the end the good-natured elephant, always eager to please, forgot himself when he saw the bee light on the bandaged foot of his patient and lunged at it with his trunk. The next thing he knew was whack! and he had a headache and a black eye. Far from this unusual little series of incidents, Nicky was devouring a pie, bought with the money Tiny had gotten for him by trying to be of service and being beaten for his pains. Dreams of other money and other pies that Tiny should provide for him filled his mind, only to be rudely shattered when the elephant dragged himself into sight. "You've been fired, you loafer!" he shouted in his anger. "It serves you right for fighting. Go on away! Not a crumb of this pie will you get." Nicky was getting ready for a rise in the world, but he didn't know it. His seat was one end of a board, insecurely supported by a log. Poor old Tiny, humbled and ashamed, innocently sat down on the far end of the board. Up went Nicholas and up went the pie. The pie came down. Tiny caught it. Nicky stayed up. A tree branch caught him. And there he stayed, while the elephant ate the pie. Tiny's manner seem to say: "That is your punishment for being selfish. You thought to profit by my work. Instead, after all, I am the one who profits. I did the work. I now eat the pie. You were unkind to me. Now fate has been unkind to you. See how things work out. It is the law of compensation." Maybe you can't imagine an elephant preaching such a sermon. But Nicky could, and soon he cried: "I'm sorry, Tiny." And Tiny, kindly old fellow, helped him out of the tree and they went away together.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

### HORSES

**SELLING—SEVEN TEAMS FARM RAISED** Percheron horses, two to six years, some broke, greys and blacks. P. Murray, Strome, Alta. 34-2

### CATTLE—Various

#### Shorthorns

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN HEIFERS.** Some beauties. Yearlings and matrons. Ideal for beef and milk. Come and see them or let me ship a heifer crated by express. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 32-5

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE** years old, good stock getter. Price \$100. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 34-2

#### Holsteins

**SELLING—ONE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bull, two years old, good enough and bred fit to head any herd. Archd. McLaren, Carberry, Man. 34-2

#### Ayrshires

**AYRSHIRE BULLS, HEIFERS, REGISTERED,** some winners four shows, all ages. Cox, Rumbey, Alta. 34-5

#### Herefords

**SNAP FOR CASH—12 PURE-BRED POLLED** Herefords. A ton sire, unrelated to herd; cows weighing up to 1,500. No animal over ten years. All must be sold. E. Helgason, Kamahar, Sask. 35-2

### SWINE—Various

#### Yorkshires

**SELLING, CHEAP—ALL MY REGISTERED** Yorkshires—two yearling boars, five brood sows, from one to four years old; 50 suckling pigs, four to 12 weeks. These hogs are all No. 1 stuff. What offers? Write quick. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 34-2

**YORKSHIRES—SACRIFICE SALE, GRAND** champion stuff, both sex, all ages. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alta. 33-4

**REAL YORKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, \$8.00;** five months gilts, \$14; service age boars, \$15; papers free. Frank Hawkey, Airdrie, Alta. 33-4

**YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS, \$12,** papers and crate free. Joseph Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 33-4

**BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, SPRING LIT-** ters, both sex, \$15 each, with registration papers. M. J. Treleven, Snipe Lake, Sask. 34-3

#### Tamworths

**TAMWORTH BOARS, UNIVERSITY STOCK,** yearlings, \$30 and \$35; weanlings, \$10, papers included. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 31-5

**QUALITY TAMWORTHS, Sired BY CHAM-** pion bacon boar over all breeds 1924 shows, from prize-winning sows. Cox, Rumbey, Alta. 34-5

#### Hampshires

**HAMPSHIRE SOWS, 16 WEEKS, \$10; BOARS** and sows, 11 weeks, \$8.00; with papers. T. R. Evans, Chesholm, Alta. 34-3

#### Berkshires

**REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES** For years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in weanling boars or unrelated trio's. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LIMITED, VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

#### Poland-Chinas

**SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOARS, EIGHT** weeks, \$10; ten months, \$25; two years old \$40. Papers free. Phil Dull, Herschel, Sask. 35-4

### SHEEP

**FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND** Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 33-6

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO** get the best. See Macvicar, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada. 31-13

**FOXHOUND PUPS, PARENTS GOOD COYOTE** trailers, \$9.00; two for \$15. Earl Ferster, Vanest, Alta. 33-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED SILVER BLACK** foxes, foundation stock prolific, average score 92 points. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 33-4

**CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER.** F. W. Ricketts, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 33-4

**WOLFPOUNDS—PUPS, GRAY AND STAG,** price \$5.00 each. Herb Hand, Virden, Man. 33-4

## POULTRY—Various

**MARTIN'S DORCAS, WYANDOTTES, APRIL** pullets, \$1.00. Box 177, Govan, Sask. 32-5

#### Leghorns

**FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS—PUL-** lets, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; unrelated cock-crests, \$1.25. Herb. Kinck, Kindersley, Sask. 34-2

## Farm Lands for Sale

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairie of park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary 27-5

**RAW PRAIRIE FARM LANDS FOR SALE—WE** have for immediate sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms farm lands in the following desirable districts: St. Claude, Man.; Otterburne, Man.; Morris, Man.; McAuley, Man.; Beulah, Man.; Yellowgrass, Sask.; Duhamel, Alta. Particulars supplied on application. Kilgour and Foster, Brandon, Man. 27-5

**FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-QUARTER-** section, all fenced and cross-fenced, half-section under cultivation, quarter in pasture; good water, small creek runs through pasture, good buildings, near school, near town, on government good road; good clean mixed farm. Write for terms to J. Kidd, Sinclair, Man. 22-9

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

**320 ACRES—140 ACRES UNDER PLOW, 80** acres good hay, balance prairie. Good black soil. Seven-roomed house, two barns, granary, etc. Nice grove. Five miles from Warren, 30 miles from Winnipeg. Price low, with only \$750 cash payment. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 34-2

**SELL OR EXCHANGE—30 ACRES, 20 IM-** proved, mostly alfalfa, good house, outbuildings; 200 acres mountain pasture; for improved quarter-section, northern, central Alberta, Saskatchewan. Price \$5,500. Powne, Fruitvale, via Nelson, B.C. 34-4

**BRITISH COLUMBIA, NECHAKO VALLEY—** Two fine quarter-sections, about 14 miles from Vanderhoof, eight miles from station, running water, buildings, partly under cultivation, \$7.50 per acre, cash. Exceptional opportunity. Albert Heymann, Notary Public, Vanderhoof, B.C. 35-2

**SOUTH AMERICA RICH AGRICULTURE** land, \$2.50 per acre. Good climate, good markets. No winter. No taxes. Extraordinary business openings. Booklet 50c., literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 34-6

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-** ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG,** have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 32-9

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale, cheap, in one of the best districts in Saskatchewan. Homestead and ranch sites located. Viggo Nielson, Big River, Sask. 35-5

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 1f

## Farm Lands Wanted

**WE ARE OFFERING FREE SERVICE IN** securing settlers for land owners who desire to lease fully equipped large or small farms for a year to groups of experienced British, American and European farmers, with the object of sale to tenants who prove satisfactory. Mail particulars of your property to Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 34-2

**FARMS WANTED—BY 800 BUYERS, SEND** particulars. Co-operative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 23-1

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-5

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**SELLING—28-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR,** run 40 days; Garden City feeder, belts complete, always shedded, and 16-30 Twin City tractor, \$1,950. Terms to suit thoroughly responsible party. This is a rare bargain and runs like new. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 34-2

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**TEN THREE-BOTTOM POWER-LIFT COCK-** shutt plows, brand new, \$100 each. One five-bottom independent beam power-lift Cockshutt plow, \$250. Five 15-27 Case tractors, 1920 model, \$350 each; two 1919 models, \$450 each. Five Caterpillar caterpillar tractors, 12-20, \$500 each. One John Deere 24-in. steel brush breaker, also one Cockshutt, \$100 each. Thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. Canadian Agencies, National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

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**SNAP FOR CASH, TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE** party, or trade for heavy horses, from four to six years old, Case steam threshing machine, in good condition, with complete set of belts and drive belt, caboose, water tank, pump, etc. State what you have to offer in first letter. For particulars apply to F. B. Kingston, Lloydminster, Sask.

**FARMERS—BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME! FOR** \$600 cash you get sealer, hay-loader, potato digger, McCormick binder, new Fordson tractor, equipped with Smith unit pulley and Oliver plow. Paul Oyobat, P.O. Box 246, St. Boniface, Man.

**USED TRACTORS AND FARM MACHINERY—** Titan, Case, Hart-Parr, all rebuilt, worn parts renewed. Large Minneapolis threshing engine, gas, miscellaneous assortment of farm machinery from bankrupt estates. Full particulars upon application to W. S. Newton & Co., 50 Atkins Building, Winnipeg.

**WOULD TRADE 36-56 SEPARATOR, GOOD** running order, complete with belts, for smaller one, about 22-inch; also Stewart side delivery sheaf-loader and registered Clydesdale stallion for combination loader, auto or anything serviceable. Box 4, Netherhill, Sask.

**SELLING—ONE 20, TWO 30 HORSE-POWER** steam engines, one 28 and one 42-cylinder separators, one 14-foot weigher, cook-car caboose, also cook-car caboose trucks, one kitchen range, one Indian motorcycle; all in good order. Box 171, Viscount, Sask. 34-2

**EXCHANGE—COMPLETE MEDIUM SIZED** threshing outfit, consisting of 20-40 Case gas engine, 28-50 Case separator, drive belt, all in first-class order ready to run, for large steam traction engine. W. S. Carroll, Major, Sask. 34-2

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION** thrasher, self-feeder and blower, practically new, \$800. Terms, Fordson, just overhauled, high tension magneto, \$200. Hughes, Sulphur Springs, Provost, Alta. 34-2

**USED ACCESSORIES AND AUTO PARTS FOR** all makes of cars—wheels, gears, axles, tires, engines, transmissions, magnetos, carburetors, radiators, etc. Write us for prices. Winnipeg Auto Wreckers, 845 Main Street. 24-13

**THRESHER BELT BARGAINS—NEW END-** less canvas stitched drive belts, guaranteed 150 feet, eight inches, five ply, at \$75. Largest stock. All sizes and lengths. N. Smith Belting Works, 138 York St., Toronto. 33-9

**SELLING—AVERY 32-INCH CYLINDER** thrasher complete, also 30-60 Hart-Parr tractor, both in good running order. Price \$650 each. Terms to responsible purchaser. C. O. Baker, Rieton, Sask. 35-3

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

**FOR SALE—ONE 22-32 AVERY SEPARATOR,** \$400; one 32 steel case separator, one 20-40 Case engine, \$600; one John Deere four-bottom engine plow, \$75. All articles cash. H. L. Young, Oak Bluff, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—26 H.P. WATEROUS DOUBLE** cylinder steam engine, rebuilt 40-62 Case separator, run 36 days, drive belt, two tanks, all complete, in good condition. Price \$2,200 cash. Alfred L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 35-3

## The Seed Grain Season Opens with Winter Rye

The Guide Will Sell Every Bushel For You

If there is any one thing that The Guide sells quickly—it is Seed Grain. For several years past The Guide has carried more of this class of advertising than any other farm magazine. Farmers everywhere recognize and know that The Guide is the best papers in which to advertise—because it always gets results for Seed Grain advertisers like this:

"The ad. I had in The Guide for Spring Rye swamped me with orders. I had to return a lot of money because I could not fill all the orders. I am more than pleased and will certainly use The Guide when I want to sell anything."—Frank Halistone, Rainton, Sask.

We did it for him—we can do it for you.

Many farmers will be looking for Rye Seed for Fall sowing. And September opens up the selling season. Be one of the first to get your ad. to us—and you'll be one of the first to be sold out.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**GLISER THRESHING MACHINE, 24-30, IN-** cluding belts, in good order; Waterloo Boy tractor, 12-20, two speeds, in fair condition. Price complete, \$1,200 cash. Apply Henry Dieckshneider, Dugald, Man. 35-2

**CLEAN SEED GRAIN, FANNING MILLS—** I supply screens, wire cloth, zinc, repads, Chat-ham fanning mills and other makes. Incubator supplies; thermometers. Manson Campbell, Chat-ham, Ont. 35-2

**WANTED—HIGH WHEEL STEWART SHEAF-** loader, late pattern, must be in good condition. State lowest cash price. B. Bain, Grosse Isle, Man. 35-2

**FOR QUICK SALE—15-30 TITAN TRACTOR,** A1 condition; Fordson tractor, nearly new, with plow. Selling reason, larger machine employed. What offers? Write P. E. Santo, Inder, Sask. 35-3

**FOR SALE—WATERLOO THRESHING SEPA-** rator, 40-62; Waterloo engine, 25-70; both in working order. Price moderate. Terms to suit. Apply to Wm. Minty, Rocanville, Sask. 35-3

**FOR SALE—REBUILT 15-30 PLOWMAN, 10-20** Titan and 12-25 Case tractors, three-bottom plows. Excellent condition. Sterling Engine Works, Water St., Winnipeg. 32-5

**BEST OFFER TAKES PIONEER 30-60 (USED** little), Little Giant 16-22, J.D. 3-B plow, two-ton truck, drill, discs, at Climax, Sask. Payton, 3002 Humboldt Ave., Oakland, California. 28-9

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**WANTED—GARDEN CITY FEEDER TO FIT** American Abell separator, 36-inch, 12-bar cylinder; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. H. W. Hill, Daifon, Sask. 35-3

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**SELLING—10-20 TITAN AND HAMILTON** three-furrow plow, all in good condition, \$500 cash. Wilson Bros., Lefroy, Sask. 35-4

**SELLING—HIGH-WHEEL STEWART SHEAF-** loader, good repair. For particulars apply Geo. Lamb, Margaret, Man. 35-3

**SACRIFICE SALE—GREAT WEST SEPA-** rator, 36-60, condition good, new belts. W. H. Norton, Sinclair, Man. 34-2

**SELLING—12-27 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR,** A1 condition. Cash or terms. Wm. Halladay, Baring, Sask. 34-2

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**SELLING—ADVANCE STEAM ENGINE, 45-135** H.P., used three seasons. Ed. Brown, Yellow Grass, Sask. 34-4

**SELLING—SELF-FEEDER COMPLETE FOR** 20 or 22-inch separator, 50 dollars cash. Carl Bergstrom, Stockholm, Sask. 33-3

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**WILL SACRIFICE RUMELY OIL-PULL, 30-60;** Avery separator, 36-60; stock loader. Clarence H. Church, Box 728, Moose Jaw, Sask. 34-4

**SELLING—25-45 SAWYER-MASSEY GAS** tractor, good condition. Cash price, \$500. Burdette Bros., Foxwarren, Man. 33-3

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(Continued on next page)



## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary.

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RUMFORD DYERS AND CLEANERS. Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats (faded or soiled) returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

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EGGS WANTED IN QUANTITIES. GIVE price and weekly supply. Alex. Taylor, 369 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE—NEW IMPROVED CANADIAN knitter, Fifty Dollars (\$50). For full particulars apply to Miss Leonora Hamilton, Basswood, Man.

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SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c per oz. Postage 10c extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

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EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

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PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c pound; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 19c; Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 17c; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13c; Saskatchewan, 13 1/2c; Alberta, B.C., 14c; five-pound pails, half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 35-11

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18c; Saskatchewan, 18 1/2c; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Other grades later. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 35-8

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FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Company Limited, Box 9, Regina, Sask.

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Ltd., Regina, Sask.

SELLING—ATWATER-KENT TYPE 5A FIVE-tube set, new batteries, \$125. Complete with two head sets. Alfred Voge, Bredenburg, Sask.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

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USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 to \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

## SEED GRAIN—VARIOUS

FALL WHEAT FOR SALE—YIELDED 40 bushels. Price two dollars per bushel, bags included. Can ship on either line. M. Graham, Foxwarren, Man. 35-4

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SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy grown stock for the prairie provinces, recommended by Western Government Experimental stations. Highest commissions paid, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Previous experience not necessary. Start immediately. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 31-9

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AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square Deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29c

SELL GREETING CARDS—EARN \$35 TO \$75 a week, spare or full time. The best line of Engraved Personal Christmas Cards at prices that make it easy to obtain orders. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Weekly remittance. Get details. Toothills (Canada) Ltd., Galt Building, Winnipeg. 34-9

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PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quesnel, 60 cents. Get an assortment of 10 pounds postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 32-13

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WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 68 Princess, Winnipeg. 28-13

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Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days—That's because it is sane and sound in principle—It is just as sound to market

## CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 1/2 lbs. and over, extra fat 17-18c  
Hens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over 15-16c  
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality and weight.  
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lbs., No. 1 condition 12-14c  
Broilers Highest Market Prices  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until September 3. Ship now while prices are good.

## ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

## Live Poultry Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:  
Hens, over 5 1/2 lbs. 15c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13c  
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition 10c  
Roosters 8c  
Broilers Best Market Price  
Turkey Hens, over 10 lbs. 15-16c  
Turkeys, Old Gobblers 12c  
Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

## STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Farmers and First Aid

Ruff Grickle's horse, old Dapple Dick, the other day was taken sick and lay down in the field; while poor old Grickle, bless his heart, stood up with gaping jaws apart, like one with mind congealed. By sheerest luck I saw his plight, and, speeding up with all my might, I soon was on the scene. "If you will watch beside this nag," said he, "I'll get old Dr. Bragg, 'twill take an hour I ween. Old Doc has medicines and junk prescribed for horses feeling punk. I always send for him when any beast curls up and groans, lies down with sharp, unwieldy moans, or seems all out of trim." "A doctor? Why, you helpless jay, this horse needs comfort right away! We must be doctors here! Quick, strip the harness from the beast, then scoot and bring some liquid yeast or anything that's near! Bring nitre, quick, and sassafras, some spoons, a bottle and a glass, some water and some lard; bring alcohol and rubbing gins, a blanket and some safety-pins—the horse is breathing hard!" Ruff did as he was told to do, and in another hour or two the horse was eating hay; the doses that I gave to him had put his inner works in trim and shooed his pains away. "Now Ruff," said I, "don't grab your hat when any horse cuts up like that, and run for Dr. Bragg; try first-aid methods first, my man, give all the comfort that you can to any fallen nag. The hour you waste may tell the tale, and pills and poultices may fail, if you delay to act. A farmer worth his span and pelf must be some doctor now himself, and first-rate nurse, in fact."

## The Wonder of the Radio

Continued from Page 4

and any sudden shock given to the ether causes waves to travel outward through the ether just as in the previously cited case, a stone striking the surface of a pond always sends out ripples. We see, therefore, that in order to send out messages by radio all that is necessary is to agitate the ether so that waves are sent out, and that the receiving station provide an instrument which will be sensitive to these waves, in other words, provide a suitable detector.

In order to do this successfully, the following means are adopted. At the transmitting station where the radio waves are sent out, a wire or aerial is run up into the air and connected through the transmitting apparatus to ground. At the distant receiving station a wire is similarly run up into the air and connected to the receiving set, which is also connected to ground. At the transmitting station the transmitting equipment sends a current of electricity oscillating up and down in the aerial, or in other words, it pumps electrons up and down in the aerial. Now this rush of electricity or electrons in the aerial is what agitates the ether, and sends out electric waves. The electrons are pumped up and down in the aerial very rapidly indeed, in some cases at the rate of a million or more times per second, depending on the wave-length used. It is this rapid vibration of electrons in the aerial which set the ether into such a violently vibrating condition, that has made radio possible. These rapid vibrations travel outwards through the ether, ultimately reaching the transmitting aerial where they act on the electrons in the aerial causing them to vibrate up and down with the ether, and at the same rate of vibration.

Not only does the vibration of electrons set the ether into motion but conversely other vibrations will set the free electrons in metal into vibration, so that the vibrations which are sent out into the ether at the transmitting aerial spread outwards over the surface of the earth in ever widening circles and act upon receiving aeriels wherever they may find them, so that in this way one transmitting aerial will send out messages that will be received, in some cases, by many thousands of receiving aeriels. It will be quite readily realized that at distant stations the oscillations set up in the receiving aerial are very weak so that a very sensitive detector is necessary. A good radio receiving set is therefore a very sensitive detector of electric waves.

## Calgary Feeder Show

The second annual Alberta Stocker and Feeder Show and Sale will be held in the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, on October 20 and 21.

At last year's show, approximately 1,000 of the best stockers and feeders in the province were shown and sold through the ring. More than \$6,000 was offered at the last show, which amount has been increased to approximately \$7,000. There will be ten prizes for each car load of Shorthorns—two-year-old steers and yearlings. The first prize is \$150 and the tenth prize is \$10. The same prizes will be given for Hereford steers—two-year-olds and yearlings—Angus steers—two-year-olds and yearlings—and car loads made up of steers of mixed breeds—both two-year-olds and yearlings. There will also be prizes for groups of five steers of each of these breeds—two-year-olds and yearlings. Six prizes will be offered for groups with a first prize in each of \$50 and the sixth prize of \$10.

The recent rains have assured an abundance of fine feed in many districts thus encouraging the executive of the show to wholeheartedly enter into its promotion. Any commission firm in the Alberta Stock Yards or the Stock Yards manager will be glad to answer all enquiries in regard to any details.

A grass lot adjoining the stable is very useful to calves over three months of age. Young calves thrive best in a clean, well ventilated, cool, dry stable.

If the horns are not desired, treat with caustic potash before the calf is more than ten days old.—O.A.C.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 22, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Markets have declined sharply during the past few days on general selling of October and deferred delivery futures in this market. The improvement in weather conditions and declining corn prices in the United States induced selling of this market and offerings by two leading export houses on the local exchange during the last day or two found little support here. There have been some small quantities of wheat sold East on the decline, but amounts are small. Further declines are expected by the grain trade here if the weather continues favorable to the ripening of the crop. Cash demand has not been good and premiums on higher grades have been reduced with very small quantities offering.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices were very strong early in the week, due principally to unfavorable weather conditions for crop maturing. During last day or two, however, reports have been better and markets have had considerable decline with oats showing most weakness. There is an excellent demand for barley, and export houses taking all offerings at present levels. Offerings, however, will soon begin to get heavy in this grain, and good buying will be necessary to maintain prices.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug 18 to 23, inclusive.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—	18 19 20 21 22 23		
Oct. 139	138 135 134 131 129	141 104	
Dec. 134	131 131 130 127 126	137 101	
May 138	135 135 135 132 130	140 106	
Oats—			
Oct. 59	58 59 58 56 55	61 44	
Dec. 56	56 56 55 54 53	57 41	
May 59	58 59 58 57 56	60 45	
Barley—			
Oct. 80	80 80 81 80 80	82 54	
Dec. 76	76 76 76 74 73	77 52	
May 78	78 78 78 78 78	79 56	
Flax—			
Oct. 219	216 214 214 212 212	221 196	
Dec. 209	207 205 205 204 203	210 185	
May 215	214 211 212 211 210	213 193	
Rye—			
Oct. 93	90 90 89 87 85	95 66	
Dec. 92	90 90 90 88 85	94 64	
May 96	95 95 95 93 89	98 68	

lambs steady to strong, sheep weak to 25c lower. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$12.25 to \$13.25; fat ewes, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending August 22, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 11,985; hogs, 5,232; sheep, 4,067. Last week: Cattle, 7,405; hogs, 4,942; sheep, 898.

Heavier cattle receipts continue to be the order of the day, and all cattle prices can be quoted a shade lower. Real choice butcher steers will bring up to 6c, with an odd one a shade higher; medium to good qualities 4½ to 5½c, common butchers 3 to 4c. Choice dehorned short-keep feeder steers up to 5c, medium qualities 3½ to 4c. Plain horned feeder steers continue very slow and draggy at from 2½c to 3c. Choice butcher cows 3 to 3½c; choice butcher heifers 4½c to 5c. Stock heifers from 2 to 3c, depending on quality. The calf market is considerably weaker, top veals bringing around 5½c, with the majority from 5 to 5½c. Plain calves, also thin cows with calves at foot and plain springers continue in very poor demand.

The hog market continues quite steady, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at \$9.75, with an odd load at \$9.85 and a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs. On Monday, August 25, the packers propose to put the following new cut into effect: No. 1 heavies 1½c, No. 2 heavies 3c, No. 1 sows 3c, No. 2 sows 4c, roughs 4½c, shops 2c, stags from 3c per lb. down.

We would also like to issue a warning in connection with light hogs. These are coming forward in great numbers and indications are that owing to feed prices being high the run of these light hogs is liable to get quite heavy, and if this is the case there is no question but the price on this class will work lower.

The sheep and lamb market continues to show a weak undertone, top lambs now quotable at 9½c, medium qualities around 7c; light weight butcher sheep from 4½c to 5½c. Ram lambs are being discounted \$2.00 a hundredweight over trimmed lambs. Please take notice that Labor Day, Monday, September 1, being a public holiday, all trading on this market will be suspended until the following day. All stock arriving on Monday will be promptly taken care of and fitted for Tuesday's market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$6.00 to \$6.25
Prime butcher steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	1.50 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows.....	1.75 to 2.00
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	5.00 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves.....	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 3.50

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock in the yards today consisted of 99 cattle and 345 hogs. Steers, medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Heifers, fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.90. Cows, good, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Feeder steers, fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Stocker steers, fair to good, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Hogs, thick smooths, \$9.60; select bacon, \$10.56.

# CREAM SHIPPERS!

Here is a cream receiving combination arranged so that you may get better service  
**IT GUARANTEES YOU**

Prompt Returns

Less Cost

MORE

PROFIT

Ship to the  
Nearest Point and  
Save Express Charges

Write for  
Shipping Tags  
From Either Office

## HIGHEST CASH RETURNS

CITY DAIRY  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG

STANDARD DAIRIES  
LIMITED  
BRANDON

# Ship Your Grain

to

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,  
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,  
Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection. Thousands of Farmers find safety and satisfaction in selling their grain through this Farmers' Company.

# Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE:

311-312 Grain  
Exchange  
Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur Moose Jaw  
Saskatoon Calgary

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market firm, receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 22c. Jobbing, extras 33c, firsts 31c, seconds 25c. Retailing, extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Live broilers 16c, chickens 16-18c, fowl 10-14c, ducks 10-11c. Dressed broilers 28c, chickens 30c, fowl 20c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 19c. Jobbing, extras 36c, firsts 30c, seconds 25c. Poultry: The movement in poultry is small. Live broilers 16-18c, fowl 8-11c. Small quantities of live chickens arriving at 17c per pound.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Market steady, receipts light, quality good. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c. Jobbing extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 23c. Retailing, extras 40c, firsts 35c. Poultry: Receipts light, dealers paying live broilers 16c, fowl 11c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market unchanged. Receipts fair. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, firsts \$9.00 per case, seconds \$7.50 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## A Modern Noah

A recent passenger on the Cunarder, Saxonia, brought a small Noah's Ark cargo to his Canadian farm. It consisted of two geese, two ducks, two owls, eight different kinds of cage birds in pairs and a pair of white mice. We welcome him to our shores and wish him every success. Had we known he was coming we could have saved him a lot of trouble. Bringing ducks and geese to Canada is like carrying coals to Newcastle. For every week The Guide carries hundreds of classified ads for farmers who regularly offer for sale, exchange or wanted, everything which is raised or required on the farm. The fact that we carry more farmers own advertising year after year is a tribute to the result-getting qualities of little Guide ads. Turn to the classified pages yourself this week and see what our Noah's Ark contains or send us your ad. for others to read.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 18 to August 23, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Aug. 18	58	55	55	54	52	87	83	79	79	241	235	199	90
19	57	54	54	53	52	87	83	79	79	241	234	196	88
20	57	54	54	53	52	87	83	79	79	239	232	194	88
21	57	54	53	53	51	88	84	80	80	239	232	194	87
22	55	52	52	50	48	87	83	79	79	240	232	194	85
23	53	51	50	49	47	87	83	79	79	240	232	194	83
Week Ago	59	56	56	56	54	89	85	80	80	241	237	201	93
Year Ago	46	43	43	45	44	55	53	50	56	208	194	166	65



# BRITISH ARMY STORES PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES

## English Boots, \$4.98

South  
African  
Field  
Boots



**ENGLISH BOOTS, \$4.98**—The famous South African Field Boot. Genuine English Boots, stamped, made of high-grade calfskin, heavy soles, all leather lined. Just the boot for dress or work. **\$4.98** All sizes. Our price, delivered free.

## SPECIAL SALE CIVILIAN DRESS BOOTS

Latest styles, first quality leather; Black or Tan. All sizes. Worth from \$5.50 to \$8.00 per pair. Special, delivered free. **\$3.95**

**MEN'S WORK BOOTS**—Worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Black and Tan. **\$3.95** Now, delivered free.

**ARMY RUSSET BOOT**—The best all-round boot for work or dress. Solid leather, oak soles, leather or rubber heels. Munson last. Sizes 6 to 11. Worth \$8.00. Now, delivered free. **\$5.95**

## 3,000 CANADIAN ARMY MARCHING BOOTS

Highest quality, solid leather throughout. Perfect uppers. New soles and heels. Cost \$8.00 reclaimed. Sizes 6 to 11. Our price per pair, **\$2.35** delivered free.



## OFFICERS' DRESS BOOTS

**OFFICERS' DRESS BOOT**—Dark Mahogany color; calfskin, plain toe, leather lined; rubber heels. Very dressy boots. Worth \$7.00. Sale price, delivered free. **\$4.95**

## ARMY LEATHER SHOE PACS

Finest selected, oil grain leather, 8 inches high, heavy leather soles and heels. A very fine work boot for the farm. Cost \$7.00. Our price, **\$3.95** delivered free.

## SELECTED ARMY BLANKETS

The last big shipment of genuine British Army Blankets released by the Government. Every blanket has been carefully selected, and this is without a doubt the finest lot of army blankets ever received in Canada. Worth \$4.00. Price Special, **\$1.95** delivered free.

## British Officers' White Double Blankets

Made in England, of finest quality long staple Australian wool. Weight about eight pounds per pair. Worth \$15. Amazing values at, per pair, **\$7.95** delivered free.

## White Hospital Blankets

Made of highest grade pure virgin wool. Weight about six pounds each. Special price, **\$4.95** delivered free.

## PANTS

**HEAVY WEIGHT KHAKI WOOL PANTS**—Just received from England. All sizes. Brand **\$1.95** new. Worth \$3.50. Now, pair, delivered free.

**4,000 PAIRS HIGH-GRADE PANTS, \$2.98**—Heavy tweeds and fine worsteds. All colors and patterns. Sizes 31 to 44. Regular \$4.00 to \$7.50. **\$2.98** Price per pair, delivered free.

**ARMY FATIGUE PANTS**—Made of extra heavy olive khaki cloth; well made; belt loops. Five pockets, etc. All sizes. Worth \$2.50. **\$1.98** Per pair, delivered free.

**MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT PURE WOOL NAVY BLUE MELTON TROUSERS**—All sizes. Just received from England. Worth \$7.00. Our **\$3.25** price per pair, delivered free.

**ENGLISH WOOL PANTS**—Just the pants for dress or work. Made of serviceable tweeds and chevrons, dark pattern. Sizes 30 to 38. Worth \$3.00 and \$3.50. Sale price, delivered **\$1.79** free.

## \$6.00 BREECHES \$3.95

High-class Imported Gabardine Whipped Breeches, khaki color, reinforced knee, lace bottom. All sizes. 28 to 38. A very dressy officer style **\$3.95** breeches. Price, delivered free.

## Million Dollar Stock Reducing Sale

Prices have been ruthlessly slashed to enable us to unload the immense stocks of merchandise on hand and daily arriving in our warehouses. Our enormous buying power and Canadian-wide distribution methods, enable us to contract for train loads of British Army Goods.

**HIGH QUALITY BRITISH ARMY SURPLUS AND BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS WILL NOW BE DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR WITHOUT ONE CENT OF TRANSPORTATION COST TO YOU. WHETHER YOUR ORDER AMOUNTS TO \$50 OR 5c, WE WILL FULLY PREPAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.**

Take advantage of these prices by ordering your complete requirements for this Fall and Winter. Send your order NOW—TODAY. REMEMBER, ALL PRICES QUOTED HERE ARE ABSOLUTELY PREPAID. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. Send all orders and make money orders payable to the **BRITISH ARMY STORES, 2008 Eleventh Avenue, Regina Sask.**

## COPPER CABLE TRACES, delivered free per pair, \$3.95



Positively the greatest harness offer ever made in Canada. Traces are leather covered, solid copper (not steel). Will not rust. Impossible to break. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Suitable for plowing or other heavy farm work. Worth \$20. **\$3.95** Price, delivered free, only.

## ARMY RIDING BRIDLES

The most startling bridle offer in Canada. Army Riding Bridles, double bits, double lines, russet leather. Just the bridle for the farm or ranch. Worth \$10. **\$2.95** Sale price, delivered free.

**ALL GOODS  
DELIVERED  
FREE**

# ORDER FROM REGINA

## SOCKS

**75c. BRITISH ARMY SOCKS**—All wool, heavy weight; made of finest quality grey worsted yarns. Special price, delivered free. **39c**

**50c HEAVY WOOL HOSE**—Now, **29c** delivered free.

**HANSON PURE WOOL ARMY SOCKS**—Heavy weight, khaki or grey. Worth 75c. Our price, **49c** delivered free.

## 25c ARM BANDS 5c

Made of nickled steel wire. Very durable. New shipment. Per pair, delivered free. **5c**

## BRITISH ARMY TOWELS

Large size, heavy weight, colored borders. Price, delivered free. **49c**

## FUR CAPS

British Officers' Fur Caps, just received from England. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Worth \$5.00. **\$2.45** Price, delivered free.

## PURE WOOL ARMY AND NAVY UNDERWEAR

**30,000 UNION SUITS** to be sold (combinations)—Pure virgin wool, heavy ribbed, extra quality. Sizes 34 to 46. Worth \$4.00 to \$6.50. Our **\$2.75** price, delivered free.

## BRITISH OFFICERS' WOOL UNDERWEAR

Just received from England, a large consignment of shirts and drawers, superb quality, lamb's wool, non-irritating, worsted finish. Equal to the finest underwear produced in Britain. Worth about \$4.00 each. Our special price per garment, **\$1.49** delivered free.

**\$2.00 and \$2.50 COTTON RIBBED UNION SUITS**—Sizes 34 to 44. Now, delivered **\$1.49** free.

**HEAVY RIBBED ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR**—Made by Stanfield's. Price each, **\$1.45** delivered free.

## WOOL ARMY BREECHES

**6,000 PAIRS GENUINE ARMY WOOL BREECHES**—Renovated and reclaimed by the Government. Sizes to 34. Price, delivered free. **\$1.95**

**GENUINE ARMY WOOL SERGE BREECHES**—Extra well made; reinforced at knees; cloth has been chemically treated, and is waterproof. This is the finest wool army breeches offered in Canada today; brand new. Sizes 28 to 42. Worth \$7.00. **\$4.95** Now, delivered free.

## HEAVY BREECHES

Heavy weight, all-wool, dark grey mackinaw cloth breeches, leather reinforced at knee. All **\$4.45** Sizes. Price per pair, delivered free.

## FREE! FREE!!

We will give, absolutely free, one genuine British Army Housewife Kit to each of the first one thousand customers sending in an order of \$5.00 or more. Kits are complete, including needles, thread, buttons, darning yarn, etc.

## SHIRTS

**MADE OF BRITISH MILITARY FLANNEL**—Wool, grey or Khaki; attached collar. All **\$1.95** sizes. Worth \$3.50. Each, delivered free.

**HEAVY COTTON ARMY FATIGUE SHIRTS**—Genuine Government cloth. All sizes. **\$1.50** Worth \$2.00. Price, delivered free.

**OFFICERS' FLANNEL SHIRTS**—Pure Wool, two pockets, elbows reinforced. All sizes. **\$2.45** Worth \$4.50. Now, delivered free.

## HOSE

**COTTON HOSE**—25c values. **15c** Now, delivered free.

## BRITISH OVERCOATS

British warmers, made of the finest all-wool, heavy khaki melton. Lined with white wool serge. Very stylish and serviceable. Guaranteed to give wonderful satisfaction for many years. Worth at least \$30. All sizes. Brand new. Delivered **\$6.95** free.

**5,000 OVERALL COATS, 89c**

Army Smocks made of heavy Blue Denim cloth. Just the garment for farmers, harvesters and mechanics. Cost about \$3.00. Sizes 36 to 44. Reclaimed, perfect. Now, delivered free. **89c**

## British Raincoats, \$9.90

### THOUSANDS OF RAINCOATS

An offering of high-grade Men's Waterproofs that will dumbfound the entire Dominion of Canada. Thousands and thousands of the finest quality Rubber Vulcanized Tweed Coats, also fine Cravettes, belted models, single or double-breasted. All sizes and colors; neat patterns. Worth \$15 to \$20. Sale price, delivered **\$4.95** free.

Another big lot of Men's Raincoats. Worth \$10. Now delivered **\$3.45** free.

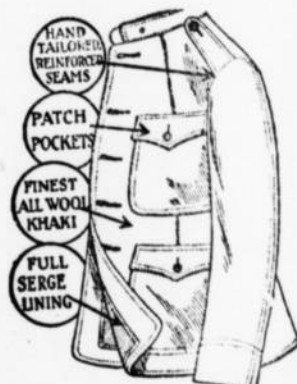
Super-Grade Men's Raincoats. Worth \$25. Now, **\$9.90** delivered free.

**MEN'S FINE MOLESKIN AND TWEED RAINCOATS**—Belted Models. All colors. Sizes 36 to 42. Worth \$20. Now, delivered **\$6.95** free.



\$25 and \$30 now \$9.90

## ARMY TUNICS



Made of extra quality pure wool serge khaki, has four outside pockets covered with buttoned-down flaps, serge lined including one inside pocket. Double stitched throughout. Strictly hand tailored. A coat that will stand all kinds of hard wear. Sizes 36 to 40. Worth \$15. Our price, brand new, **\$2.45** delivered free.

Larger sizes to 44. **\$2.95**

**TUNICS**—Reclaimed, same description as above, practically new. Sizes to 40. **\$1.75** Delivered free.

## BRITISH WOOL TUNICS

Second-hand, but in good condition. Suitable as work coats for boys or men. Sizes 32 to 38. **98c** only. Price each, delivered free.

## NEW ARMY MARINE COATS

Made of fine all-wool serge. Olive khaki color. A very smart coat for work or dress. Made on sport model. Coats with four patch pockets. A medium weight coat. All sizes, 32 to 38. Coats **\$1.98** worth \$10. Now, delivered free.

## ARMY MITTS

**ARMY MITTS**—One finger and thumb, as illustrated. Buckskin finished horsehide. Worth \$1.50. Now, delivered free. **69c**

## GLOVES

**75c LEATHER GLOVES**—Now, delivered free. **45c**

## HANDKERCHIEFS

Army Khaki Handkerchiefs. Each, delivered free. **5c**

## BRITISH ARMY WRAP LEGGINGS

Genuine army regulation Puttees, all wool. 102 inches long, 4 inches wide. Brand new. Per pair, delivered free. **95c**

**\$1.25 WRAP LEGGINGS**—Khaki color, full length. Reclaimed. Now, delivered free. **39c**

**3-BUCKLE ARCTICS**—\$3.50 3-buckle Arctics, now **\$1.98**. The most sensational rubber goods value in Canada. British 3-Buckle Top Arctics. All sizes. **\$1.98** Now, price delivered.

## ARMY LEATHER JERKINS

**ARMY LEATHER JERKINS**—Leather vests, without sleeves. Heavy wool lined. Worth \$10. Now, price delivered **\$2.25**

## \$5.00 BRITISH LEATHER LEGGINGS

Price delivered, **\$2.75**

CANADA'S ORIGINAL LARGEST DEALERS IN SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES

ADDRESS ORDERS CAREFULLY TO

**BRITISH ARMY STORES**  
2008 Eleventh Avenue  
**REGINA - SASK.**